

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report
of
Merrick County, Nebraska
prepared for
Nebraska State Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office

by

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August 1, 1992

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) projects are administered by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) with the cooperation of the Nebraska State Historical Society. The NEHBS is funded in part with the assistance of a federal grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. However, the contents and opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility operated by a recipient of federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences--permanence of paper for printed Library Materials, (ANSI Z39.48-1984).

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INTRODUCTION



Fig. 1: Circa 1885 farmhouse, rural Merrick County, Nebraska (MK00-105).

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas to over 50,000 recorded properties. The 1991/92 NEHBS completed the preliminary fieldwork in all Nebraska counties.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

National Register

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and those who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties-- whether districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects--are architecturally or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community's park, a main street, or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as Independence Hall or Gettysburg Battlefield.

To qualify for listing, properties must be at least fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

Tax Incentive Program

Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

Review and Compliance

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance," Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

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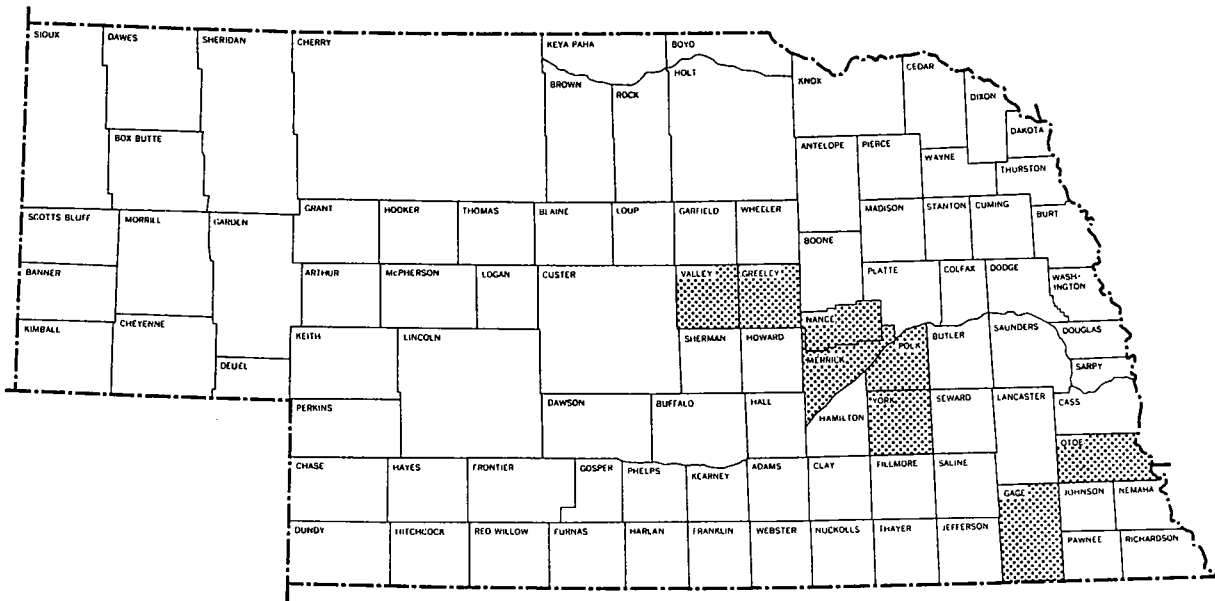


Fig. 2: Loess Hills, Central Plains and Southeast Survey Area

The architectural research firm of Save America's Heritage was selected by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Loess Hills, Central Plains, and Southeast NEHBS. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in eight central and southeast Nebraska counties: Valley, Greeley, Nance, Merrick, Polk, York, Gage and Otoe. Initiated in September, 1991, the survey was completed in the summer of 1992. The Loess Hills, Central Plains, and Southeast NEHBS project completed the NESHPO's plan for preliminary statewide coverage by 1991-92.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic material resources extant in the southeast and central Nebraska region. Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of historic properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Merrick County has accomplished this goal by identifying a total of 96 historic properties considered eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals, several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

Historic Integrity

To qualify for NEHBS recordation, a property must retain its historic integrity. Integrity is the unimpaired ability of a property to convey its significance. Evaluating integrity is sometimes subjective, but is always grounded in the understanding of a building's physical features and how they relate to its significance. For reconnaissance-level surveys, this generally means that a building must retain its original appearance

from the period of significance. Historic properties either retain their integrity or they do not. To evaluate the integrity of historic buildings, the National Register has defined seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These aspects were considered by the survey team in evaluating Merrick County properties for NEHBS recordation. A total of 510 properties in Merrick County retained sufficient integrity for preliminary survey. These 510 properties were added to an existing database of 53 properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO. The following table outlines the numerical results of the Merrick County Historic Buildings Survey. The numbers are summarized according to the NEHBS number prefixes for rural and town locations. The results included in parentheses indicate those properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO.

Numerical Summary of the Merrick County Historic Buildings Survey

MERRICK COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
MK00: Rural	142 (12)	506 (5)	10 (0)	142 (10)	4 (0)
MK01: Archer	12 (0)	19 (0)	0	1 (0)	0
MK02: Central City	194 (38)	266 (40)	0	4 (0)	0
MK03: Chapman	20 (2)	31 (6)	0	1 (0)	0
MK04: Clarks	35 (0)	51 (0)	0	2 (0)	0
MK05: Havens	1 (0)	1 (0)	0	0	0
MK06: Palmer	60 (1)	73 (1)	1 (0)	3 (0)	0
MK07: Silver Creek	45 (0)	73 (0)	0	0	0
MK08: Worms	1 (0)	0	1	0	0
TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED IN FY 1991-1992:	510 (53)	1,020 (52)	12 (0)	153 (10)	4 (0)
TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE :	563	1,072	12	163	4

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 309.4 square miles (198,000 acres)

Numbers in parentheses indicate previously surveyed properties

HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF MERRICK COUNTY

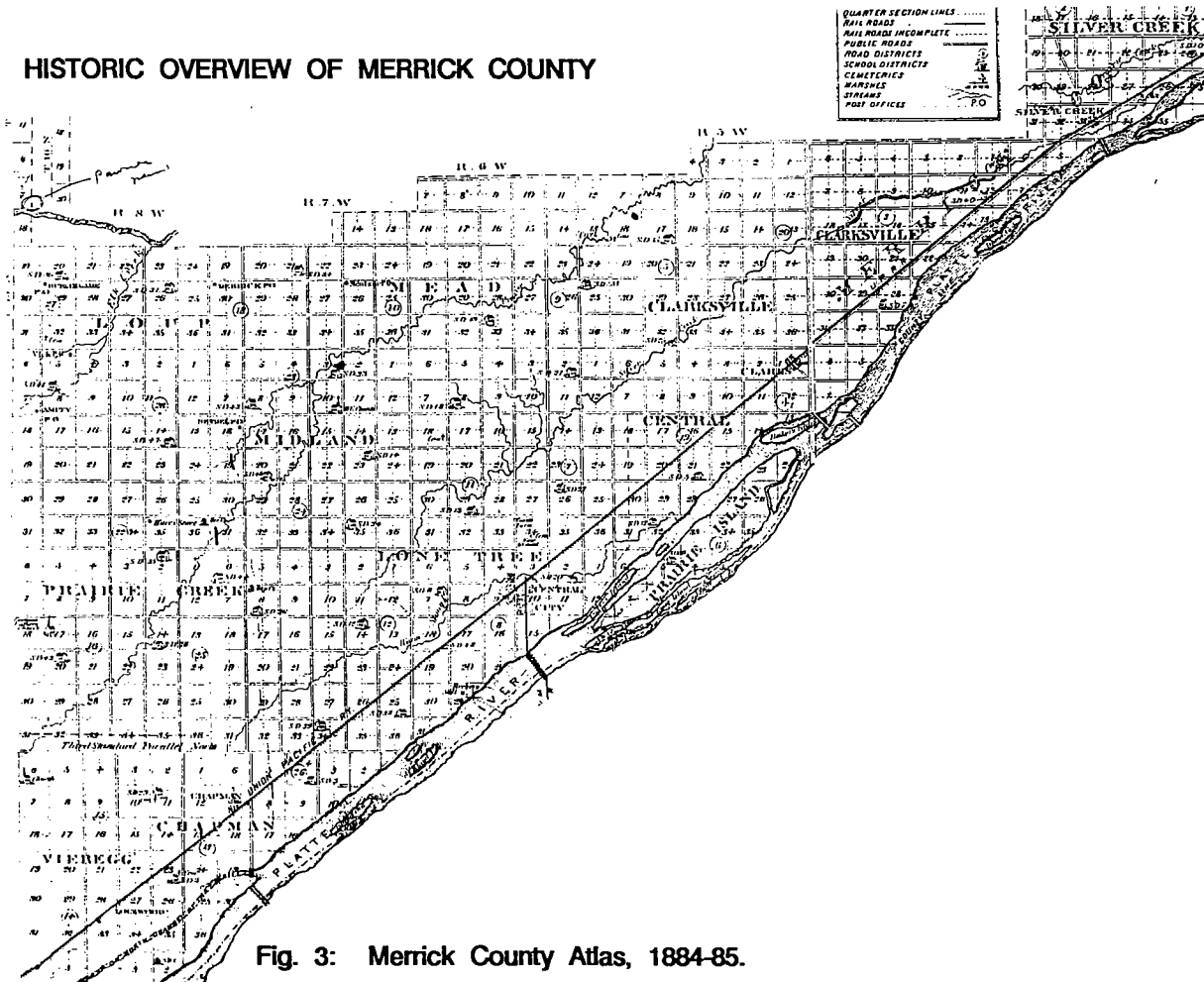


Fig. 3: Merrick County Atlas, 1884-85.

Physical Description

Merrick County is located in the east central portion of the state of Nebraska. Although from its farthest western point to its farthest eastern point it is thirty-six miles wide (and the same is true for its north-south measurement also), its shape is highly irregular. Its core approximates a right triangle with the right angle to the northwest. It also has a very narrow strip of land, less than a mile wide and about nine miles long, extending straight north from its northwest corner, as well as a protrusion from the northeast corner. That extension is approximately six miles square. The total land area of Merrick County is 478 square miles. The overall appearance is one of relatively flat land with just a few hills, with elevations ranging from approximately 1500 feet to just over 1800 feet.

Three types of topography can be found within the county borders: valley land, dissected plains, and sand hills. Valley land is flat land located along the county's major waterways. The Platte River forms the southern boundary of Merrick County and over two-thirds of the land is valley land along the Platte. In the northwest corner there is also valley land along Elm Creek. This soil is rich, consisting of stream-deposited silt, clay, sand, and gravel. Land designated as sand hills can be found in between the two areas of valley land and in the far northeast tip of the county. Sand hills land is composed of hills of sand that are stabilized by a grass cover. The northern part of the narrow

northwestern strip of land is composed of dissected plains. These are old plains that have been eroded by water and wind, often with steep slopes and sharp ridge crests.

The county's primary drainage system is composed of the Platte River and its tributaries, Warm Slough, Silver Creek, and Prairie Creek. Although the Loup River only flows through the narrow northwestern strip of the county, one of its tributaries, Elm Creek, drains the northwest part of Merrick County.

The climate in Merrick County, as in the entire state of Nebraska, is characterized by seasonal temperature extremes, conditions that range from subhumid to semiarid, and highly variable precipitation. The average January temperature for the east central portion of the state is 20.5 F, while the average July temperature is 76.8 F. The average annual precipitation for the east central region is 28.24 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-1987). The least amount of precipitation ever recorded in this area was 12.63 inches, and the greatest was 34.87 inches (Nebraska Atlas).

Original Inhabitants

Until the mid-nineteenth century the eastern half of what is today the state of Nebraska was occupied by village dwellers, and the western half by nomadic groups of people. Many of the village dwellers participated in buffalo hunts that required extended periods of time away from their village location. Many of the Pawnee, village dwellers who lived along the lower Loup, Platte, and Republican Rivers, made their home in present day Merrick County. These people often camped along the river in the fall and winter and then went west in the spring to hunt. One of four Pawnee villages that have been identified in the area is located northwest of present day Palmer. The village was called Skidi or Wolf and its people were the only group of Pawnee to practice human sacrifice. The Morning Star ritual was abandoned sometime in the middle decades of the nineteenth century, before significant white settlement occurred in the area. There is some indication that the Sioux may have hunted in this area, but the Pawnee were surely dominant. This is evidenced by the fact that present-day Nance County was established as a reservation for the Pawnee in 1857.

History and Settlement of Nebraska

From 1541 until the end of the eighteenth century the primary white contact on the plains was with the Spanish, who were seeking a route to the Pacific and, secondarily, trade with the Indians. In 1804 Lewis and Clark explored the region for the United States with much the same goals. Later explorers also crossed the plains in search of other goals: Pike looking the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of the Red River in 1820, for example. Some did, however, find interest in Nebraska itself. Fur traders, many of them French, sought out the resources of the region. Trading posts were established as places where trade goods could be exchanged for buffalo robes, beaver pelts and other furs. The posts, the first of which was built in 1812, were located along the Missouri River, and in the panhandle area. To provide protection for the trade, Fort Atkinson was built in 1821 on the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs.

In succeeding decades the Platte River became a primary transportation route across the continent. First, fur traders in canoes travelled up and down its waters as they extended their range further west. In the 1840s pioneers on foot and in wagons followed its banks into the Rocky Mountains headed for the rich soils of Oregon, religious freedom of Utah, and gold of California. Few stayed within Nebraska's borders, however, because the area was not officially open for settlement. That changed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, when Nebraska became a territory.

Settlement began in the eastern part of the state along the Missouri River. Towns were platted almost immediately and farmers took up land in the rural areas. Land was most often purchased from the government or obtained by military bounty land warrants.

In the 1860s, settlement spread out gradually from the banks of the Missouri, often following the streams and rivers of the state, with the greatest population being in the east and south. The passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, which allowed individuals to obtain 160 acres of land free of cost if certain conditions were met, encouraged settlement in the relatively new and sparsely populated state of Nebraska.

Communications were limited to the Pony Express, which operated in the southern part of the state from 1859 to 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph line was established. However, in 1863 Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Nebraska was granted statehood in 1867 and by the end of that year the state was spanned by rail.

At the beginning of the next decade people were moving into the northern portions of the state and following the rail lines into other areas. Much of the state's economy was based on agriculture and the early 1870s were prosperous. However, a series of bad years involving low rainfall and hordes of grasshoppers, added to the economic decline begun with the nation-wide Panic of 1873.

The year 1880 heralded a new decade—one that was to be the greatest settlement era for the great plains. Weather was almost perfect for crops, the railroads promised secure futures for many towns, and population boomed in both urban and rural areas. Cities began improving their environs and rural settlement spread throughout the state, including the previously unsettled portions in the west and central areas.



Fig. 4: John McMann House built 1871, rural Merrick County.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

The year 1890 may have been a harbinger of things to come. The state averaged only 17 inches of rain for the year, with even lower amounts in 1893 and 1894. The drought was accompanied by general economic decline and a national panic in 1893. During this period thousands of people--both farm and city dwellers--left the state. By 1896 normal rainfall returned and economic recovery began. Manufacturing was also encouraged by improved transportation that resulted in lower freight rates on fuel.

The first two decades of the twentieth century were ones of prosperity. Favorable conditions for agriculture persisted and towns benefitted from the farmers' economic good fortunes. This period was one of maturation for the plains towns. If a town's economic base had been unstable, and substantially weakened by the recession of the 1890s, it often faded from the landscape in the early 1900s. If it survived the 1890s, however, it began to mature in this era, often expanding, and adding city improvements. In fact, virtually all of the state's population increase in this era was recorded in the cities (Olson, 249). The Kincaid Act of 1904 attempted to increase population in the dry, western parts of the state by providing increased amounts of land (640 acres) available for homesteading. This proved to be too little for most areas and did not substantially increase the population of the dry regions.

World War I caused an increased demand for food production. Nebraska farmers, already experiencing higher prices than ever before, expanded both their acreage and production to accommodate the war effort. However, land prices began to rise after the war and bank lending increased. Mortgage debt skyrocketed and when war-time food prices were not maintained Nebraska agriculture went into a tailspin. Despite the overall prosperity of the 1920s for the nation, agricultural areas were depressed, and since Nebraska's economy was based almost wholly on agriculture the state effectively suffered for two decades under a major economic depression. The drought conditions of the 1930s only added to the already depressed farm economy and in many cases was the final blow that forced people off the land, resulting in significant population declines in the state.

In the 1940s war once again resulted in unprecedented prosperity for Nebraska farmers and city dwellers as well. This war-generated prosperity continued well into the next decade. Some decline was experienced in the 1960s, particularly by small towns that were by-passed by the new Interstate Highway System. Small towns also suffered in the 1960s and 1970s as railroads curtailed their services and some lines were completely abandoned. The farm crisis of the 1980s brought corporate farming into the fore-front and resulted in a fight to save the family farm from both the corporations and the economy. The 1990 census reported a .5 percent gain in population, but only ten of the ninety-three counties reported gains, with eighty-three showing a loss in population.

County History

The first people to pass through Merrick County were travelers on the Mormon Trail, which was established in 1847 along the north bank of the Platte River from Florence (north of Omaha). This allowed the Mormons, whose religious beliefs were unacceptable to many people, to avoid other travelers on the Oregon Trail which followed the south bank of the river. When gold was discovered in California the following year, the number of travelers along the Platte greatly increased. People who were California-bound began to use the north side of the Platte and the Mormon Trail also became known as the California Trail. A gigantic cottonwood tree, called the Lone Tree, in present day Merrick County, became a famous landmark on the trail.

In 1852 a gold discovery--this time in Colorado--once again added volume to the trail. But during this gold rush, settlers regularly "dropped off" the trails to settle land along the way, including land in Merrick County. Most of these early settlers in Merrick County were from the eastern United States, Ireland, and Germany, with representatives also from Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Wales, and Scotland.

The first major government action relative to Merrick county took place in 1857 when an area within present day Nance County was set aside as a reservation for the Pawnee. The southern boundary of the reservation extended to what is presently the northern boundary of Merrick County line. The following year the Nebraska legislature established Merrick County, with the Platte River as the southern boundary and the county limits extending northward to include most of present day Nance County. The county was named for Elvira Merrick, wife of a Dodge County legislator. It was at the time, and still is, the only county in Nebraska named for a woman. The county seat was named Elvira, and was presumably located at the meeting spot under the famous cottonwood, for the name of the county seat was soon changed to Lone Tree. The first buildings in the county were erected that same year when Western Stage Lines selected the Mormon Trail for its route and built a stage station along the way.

By 1860 Merrick County counted 109 residents. In 1864 the county was formally organized and elections were held for county officials. The following year the county's landmark, the Lone Tree, succumbed to a severe storm and human abuse--the use of it as a calendar and sign post, and damaging camp fires built under it. The Union Pacific Railroad built across the county in 1866, platting the towns of Lone Tree, Clarksville, Chapman, and Silver Creek.

Despite all this activity, Merrick County gained only 448 residents over the ten year period. The decade of the 1870s, however, would see an increase of almost tenfold, as well as major changes. To start off the era, Clarksville's name was shortened to Clarks. Then in 1873 the county's shape was altered drastically. State legislation took 180 square miles of land from Merrick County's northern edge and added it to the Pawnee Reservation. The narrow strip of land in the northwest part of the present day county, as well as the larger one in the northeast, are remnants of the original, larger county, which were not added to the reservation. Another name change took place in the middle of the decade when Lone Tree was changed to Central City. Mid-decade also saw the first county fair held, a cable ferry at Lone Tree (Central City), which helped the town's business, and two bridges completed over the Platte, one at Silver Creek and the other at Chapman. The decade ended with the organization of Nance County as Merrick's northern neighbor, the Pawnee having been removed to Oklahoma.

The decade of the 1880s was another period of growth for Merrick County. In 1880 the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad reached Central City and by 1887 stretched across the county to the western county line at Vick (Palmer). Development was seen in Central City when Nebraska Central College, an institution of the Methodist Church, was opened. A bridge over the Platte was also in the planning stages for Central City. In 1887 another town was added to the county when Archer was established.

Growth slowed considerably with the poor economic conditions of the 1890s. The decade started with the closing of Nebraska Central College. In 1891 both the Union Pacific and Burlington tracks were washed out by a large flood. After years of struggle, however, life improved in the later part of the decade. Some city improvements were installed, such as

oil lamps and a telephone franchise for parts of the county. In 1899 Nebraska Central College reopened under the sponsorship of the Society of Friends.

Merrick County's population continued its slow increase in the new century, passing 10,000 in 1910 and reaching its largest number ever (10,763) in 1920. Improvements, such as electricity and water systems, came to the towns in this period and in 1912 the cornerstone was laid for a new courthouse in Central City. Many improvements also came to the transportation systems. In 1904 a bridge was built over the Loup River north of Palmer. Two years later the Union Pacific built a line connecting Central City with their line in Stromsburg. The new automobile was recognized when the Lincoln Highway was built across the county in 1913 and 1914, following the Platte River.

The next few decades were periods of survival for the citizens of Merrick County. The depression of the thirties began in agricultural areas in the twenties, and population totals reflected this. In an effort to keep the economy up and moving, several new bridges were built, one at Silver Creek in 1925, one at Clarks in 1930, and one at Chapman in 1932. In 1926 and 1927 a permanent site for the Merrick County Fair was selected. Located west of Central City it was the fourth in a line of sites and with some assurance that this was the final site, permanent buildings were erected. During the war era, citizens pitched in all over the county. In the patriotic atmosphere, some historic items were sacrificed to the war effort, including Central City's downtown fountain. Rural areas finally saw some changes with the advent of electricity courtesy of the REA.



Fig. 5: Fountain in Central City, Nebraska
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

The 1950s ushered in a time of decline in many areas. Passenger service was discontinued on many of the rail lines in the county. Schools were closed or consolidated. In the 1960s Interstate Highway 80 was built on the south side of the Platte River, by-passing Merrick County and drawing business to its southern neighbors. In agriculture,

the number of irrigation wells was one item on the increase, but the number of farms and farmers was dropping, going from 1300 farms in 1969 to 800 in 1980.

Not all was negative, however. In 1966 Central City dedicated a new municipal airport. Much road work was done and several bridges were once again replaced. Two of the county's towns reached their peak populations, one in 1970 and one in 1980. The county itself had a slight gain in population from 1960 to 1980. The farm crisis of the 1980s, however, hurt Merrick County. All of the population that had been gained in the previous two decades, and more, was lost in one ten year period. Hope still glimmered, however, when the second and third largest towns in the county recorded peak populations in the 1990 census.

County Towns

Archer, located northwest of Central city, was platted in 1887 by the Lincoln Land Company for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. The country store from Adams Center was moved to Archer, later adding a creamery. There had been a school in the vicinity since 1874, and in 1892 a new one was built in town. In its early years Archer served as a regional shipping center and by 1895 counted 125 residents. The town grew slowly after that, gaining only 26 people over the next 35 years. During that time the Citizens State Bank was opened, the school building burned and was rebuilt, a high school was constructed, and the local merchants operated what may have been the only township fair in the state. The 151 residents counted in the 1930 census constituted the peak population for Archer. Its population declined fairly steadily from that point on, although it did experience a slight commercial boom in 1959 when the county produced record crops. In 1967 the school district consolidated with Central City, but continued operation of the grade school in Archer until 1985. Proximity to Central City contributed to the town's decline. By 1980 it had five or six businesses and an estimated population of 70. No population figures were officially recorded in 1980 or 1990.

Located on the Platte River, **Central City** was originally platted as Lone Tree in 1866 by the Union Pacific Railroad. Lone Tree was named the county seat shortly after the first county seat was designated at Elvira. The town's name was changed to Central City in 1875.



Fig. 6: Edmunds Creamery, Central City, Nebraska.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

During the 1880s Central City received its second rail line when the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad extended its line from Aurora. Also in that decade a high school was built and Nebraska Central College was founded by the Methodist Church on 100 acres of land northwest of the town. Although the school was closed in 1892, it reopened in 1899 under the sponsorship of the Society of Friends.



Fig. 7: Nebraska Central College, Central City, Nebraska, (MK00-001).

The twentieth century opened with the town obtaining a new water works system, followed by the establishment of a fire department, and the construction of a new county courthouse and a new high school. By 1920 Central City had a population of 2,410 people that was growing. This growth was aided by Omaha Cold Storage's opening of a branch in Central City in 1927, which encouraged farmers to sell their poultry and eggs locally at top prices. Before the depression hit, the town also added a library. Little construction took place in the thirties, but the town made up for it in the forties. After the second world war the high school added a gymnasium, an airport was constructed, and the home of T.B. Hord, a prominent local rancher (and one of the nation's largest prior to 1900), was donated for a hospital. Although Nebraska Central College was closed in 1953, other activity continued, with a new hospital in 1959, and many school additions and new construction. An explosion and fire in 1975 destroyed an entire city block in the business district, but that did not keep the town from recording its largest population ever--3,083 people--just five years later. Central City's population declined somewhat in the 1990 census, but it maintains its viability due to its county seat designation and its position as the largest town between Grand Island and Columbus.

Central City claims nationally-known novelist and photographer, Wright Morris, as a native son. Morris was born in Central City in 1910 and lived there until 1919.

The townsite for Chapman was staked out by the Union Pacific Railroad in 1866. A sod

section house was put up, but little other activity took place until a post office was established in December of 1868. The first real building began in 1869 when the town was platted and a frame section house was erected. The building served not only as a section house, but also as a depot, post office, and store until the first business, a general store, was established two years later. The bridge over the Platte, built in 1878, gave the town its first boom and made it a regional trade center. By 1881 there were six stores, a hotel, and three elevators in Chapman. Over the next several years church building and fraternal lodges were also built.

After the turn of the century, more city services, such as a telephone exchange, were offered to the citizens. In 1915, a fire devastated the north half of Main Street. Many businesses rebuilt and in 1920 the town recorded 224 citizens. The thirties were, of course, difficult and in 1934 the Chapman State Bank liquidated its assets. Chapman sprang back from the depression and recorded its largest population ever in 1970 (370 people). A boost to the economy was the nationally known Widman Popcorn Company located east of Chapman. Many businesses, however, closed during the 1970s due to competition from the larger town of Central City, ten miles away, and Grand Island, twelve miles away. In 1972 the Union Pacific closed its agency in town. By the 1980s only a bank, post office, and garage were operating. The 1990 census for Chapman listed 292 residents.

As it built across Merrick County in 1866, the Union Pacific Railroad platted several towns, including Clarksville in the eastern part of the county. Building was slow at first, with the post office not established until 1869, the school erected in 1870 and the first general store and section house in 1871. In 1880 the town's name was changed to **Clarks**. The town prospered in the eighties, with construction of a new elementary school, a new high school, and a bank building. But the nineties were even more successful, at least in the early years. Clarks experienced a boom and the population was rumored to be over 600. Before the economic recession, an opera house was built in town. Fire, however, added to the already poor economy when it destroyed about half of the business property in town in the area north of the depot in 1894.

After the turn of the century, the Clarks opera house served as a civic center for the community. The town received many improvements, such as telephone service and counted forty professionals during the period. The largest population ever recorded by the census was 605 people in 1910. Shortly before World War I the township received one of the last grants given by the Carnegie Foundation for the construction of the Clarksville Township Library. The 1920 population dropped to 540 and then in 1928 a tornado damaged or destroyed many of commercial and residential buildings in Clarks. The railroad rebuilt the depot, as did several businesses. But proximity to Central City hurt the town's businesses. By 1980 there were approximately two dozen businesses left and the 1990 population had dropped to 379.

Havens began as a Union Pacific siding between Clarks and Silver Creek in the 1860s. Its development was slow, with only a few buildings in existence in the nineteenth century. Even by 1914 there were no buildings on the west side of Main Street. A small growth spurt took place then and a post office was established in 1919. The construction of a bridge over the Platte in the 1920s gave Polk County people access to Havens and the town boomed for a brief time. However, the bank closed in the late 1920s and the post office in 1935. Fire destroyed the town even further when four buildings on the east side of Main burned in 1948. Havens has no official population figures available.

The northwest part of Merrick County had enough settlers by the year 1883 to warrant the establishment in the area of a post office that was named Vick. In 1887, the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad built through the area and platted a town that they named Palmer. A depot and round house were built immediately since Palmer was to be a division point on a line bound for the Black Hills. Lightning destroyed the depot the following year and it was replaced with a less imposing structure. That year also saw increased construction, including a school and a hotel.



Fig. 8: Aerial View of Main Street, Palmer, Nebraska, circa 1900.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Many new buildings were constructed after the turn of the century, including a new school, an opera house (which was built twice--initially, and following its destruction by fire on opening night), and a hospital. Much construction utilized materials from the cement block factory in town. The town also added improvements such as a water system and electric lights. By 1920 the population of Palmer had grown to 577 people. Subsequent decades saw both good and bad times for the town. Coolidge Hospital (MK06-002), which had been converted to a Sanitarium in 1957, was closed in 1974. In the early 1980s branch rail lines from Palmer to both Burwell and Sargent were discontinued, making Palmer the end of the Burlington line by 1987. The school system, however, burgeoned in the 1960s as a result of considerable consolidation. For many years the local economy also benefitted from the presence of one of the largest chicken hatcheries in the Midwest, although it, too, closed its doors in 1980. Palmer's population in 1980 had, not unexpectedly, dropped to 487, but by 1990 had made a dramatic rise to an all time high of 753 residents.

Silver Creek is located in the far northeastern portion of Merrick County and was platted in 1866 by the Union Pacific Railroad. The first buildings, a depot, section house, and hotel, were not constructed until 1870. Other buildings quickly followed, including a private school, the town's first school. A bridge over the Platte River, built in 1877, supported increased town growth. Telephones and electricity arrived after the turn of the century and a flour mill began operation in 1907. By 1920 Silver Creek had 583 citizens, making it the second largest town in the county. The old 1877 bridge was replaced in 1925 and, despite the depression, a new library building was erected in 1934.



Fig. 9: Aerial view looking north, Silver Creek, Nebraska.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

During the later decades of the twentieth century typical changes took place in Silver Creek, despite declining populations--a new village park and pond were created, the high school was remodeled, and housing for the elderly and handicapped was constructed. Like Palmer, Silver Creek experienced a dramatic population increase between 1980 and 1990, rising from 496 to 625, also an all time high.

Located in western Merrick County only a mile from the Howard County line, Worms was founded by German settlers who named the settlement after a town in Germany. One of the first buildings to be constructed was Zion Lutheran Church, built in 1874. A general store and post office followed. the town was always small and did not have a post office until 1897. the advent of Rural Free Delivery in the early twentieth century made the Worms post office short-lived. A blacksmith shop operated in the early 1920s and a tavern has been a mainstay. In 1980 Worms has a church, school, tavern and 13 homes. While no official population figures are available, the estimated population for 1980 was 46 residents.

Towns No Longer in Existence: (with approximate dates and locations)

Adams Center: c. 1880s; two miles southwest of Archer

Lockwood: c. 1870s - c. 1890s; southwest

Sunrise: late 1890s - c. 1915; north central

Rural Communities:

While the word "community" often evokes images only of towns and cities, rural areas can also be considered communities. Regions develop in rural areas with their own particular characteristics and often with an isolated church, store, or meeting hall as a focal point. No rural communities have been identified in Merrick County to date, although many could have existed.

Population Characteristics:

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show Merrick County to be a typical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture (see

table). The population grew rapidly during Nebraska's early settlement years of the 1870s and also in the agriculturally favorable 1880s. And, while population did not decline in the dry 1890s as happened in so many other counties, its growth was very slow. Growth continued in the twentieth century with the peak reached in 1920. A decline has been recorded for every subsequent decennial census, with the exception of small increases in the 1960s and 1970s.

The 1880 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign born persons in Merrick County were German, a situation typical of the majority of Nebraska counties. Many of the German settlers, who comprised just over seven percent of the population in 1880, selected land in the western part of the county near Worms and Palmer. The Irish accounted for just over two percent in 1880 and just under that figure in 1890. In 1890, Swedish settlers also comprised just under two percent. Neither the Swedish nor the Irish appear to have settled in isolated groups, away from others. From 1890 on, the percentage of foreign born in Merrick county steadily declined.

Merrick County Population:

1860	109	1930	10,619
1870	557	1940	9,354
1880	5,341	1950	8,812
1890	8,758	1960	8,363
1900	9,255	1970	8,751
1910	10,379	1980	8,945
1920	10,763	1990	8,043

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

The primary objective of the Merrick County Historic Buildings Survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county. In addition to this, several other objectives were identified in the Research Design which utilize the data collected by the survey and validate the need for its performance. First among these additional objectives was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The performance of the Merrick County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background with which future survey information can be evaluated.



Fig 10: Circa 1900 frame house, Silver Creek, Nebraska (MK07-019).

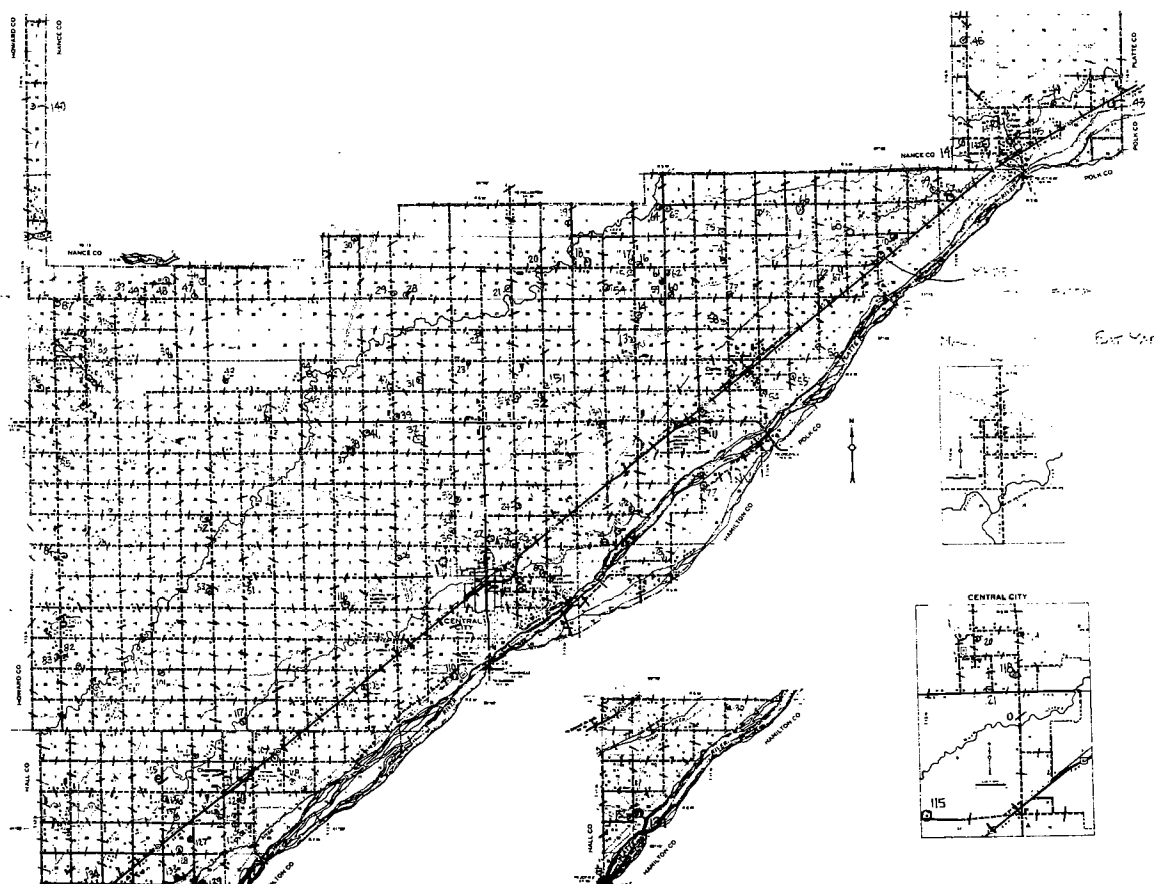
Secondly, it was the objective of the Merrick County Historic Buildings Survey to identify those properties within the county which are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional objectives of the survey included: the identification of specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture; the identification of specific property types; the identification of construction methods which may relate to or are unique to those existing in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the Merrick County Historic Buildings Survey was intended to fulfill several numerical objectives as stated in the Research Design. These quantitative objectives consisted of:

- A. The recording of an estimated 375 properties in Merrick County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The coverage of approximately 224,000 acres (350 square miles) in Merrick County. In addition, each street of the six extant Merrick County communities would be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.
- C. Identification of at least 50 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Identification of at least one possible Historic District or Multiple Property nominations for National Register listing.
- E. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those properties which are eligible (E) or potentially eligible (P) for listing in the National Register, and those properties which contribute (C) to the database of extant material resources in the county.

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Merrick County Historic Buildings Survey was successful in satisfying its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of the six communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

The large number of properties recorded during the survey exceeded the preliminary estimates stated in the Research Design. A total of 1,089 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 510 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 309.4 square miles (198,000 acres) and identified 95 properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These numbers are testimony to the favorable levels of historic integrity retained by the Merrick County communities. Alterations were present in some cases, but the overall integrity of the historic built environment in the towns was generally impressive. The large volume of properties recorded can also be attributed to the comprehensive nature of the project.



Merrick County rural field map with marked roads showing survey coverage.

The survey of Merrick County has produced a diverse collection of historic building resources. The diversity of these resources is expressed in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types represented in the database of the surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts recorded by the 1991-92 reconnaissance level survey is included on the following page. These contexts are defined by the NESHPO (Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). Completed Historic Context Reports in the NESHPO Cultural Resource Plan are indicated in bold type face.

Historic Context	# of Properties
02.00. Religion: Religious/Ceremonial	13
02.01.01. Religion: Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	1
02.03.02. Religion: Missouri Synod Lutheran Church in Nebraska	1
02.04.01. Religion: Presbyterian Church in Nebraska	1
02.06.01. Religion: Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska	2

02.99.	Religion: Other Protestant Faiths	1
03.08.	Aesthetic Systems: Literature	3
03.13.01.	Aesthetic Systems: Civil War Memorials	3
04.02.	Government: Local	5
04.03.	Government: County	1
04.06.	Government: Federal Government, United States Post Office	2
06.01.01.	Education: Rural Education	4
06.01.02.	Education: Elementary Education	2
06.01.04.	Education: High Schools and Secondary Education	2
06.02.01.	Education: Enrichment, Libraries	1
06.02.01.01.	Education: Carnegie Libraries in Nebraska	1
07.06.03.04.	Diversion: Recreational Areas in the Loess Hills Region	1
07.07.01.	Diversion: Opera Houses Built in Nebraska	1
08.04.	Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production	94
12.02.04.	Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Loess Hills Region	30
12.05.01.	Commerce: Grain Handling and Storage	3
13.02.01.	Transportation: Military Routes	1
13.02.02.03.	Transportation: California Trail	1
13.03.02.	Transportation: County Roads	7
13.03.03.	Transportation: State Highways	1
13.04.01.	Transportation: Rail, Union Pacific	1
13.04.02.	Transportation: Burlington Railroad	1
15.01.	Services: Public Utilities	5
15.03.	Services: Health Care	1
15.05.02.	Services: Early Nebraska Banking, (1863-1889)	1

15.05.03.	Services: The Age of Main Street Banking, (1889-1920)	1
15.05.04.	Services: Nebraska Banking System, Economic Distress, (1920-1940)	1
16.05.	Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	372

Historic Contexts and Preliminary Inventory of the Merrick County Survey

The following provides a brief description of historic contexts as related to buildings recorded during the Merrick County survey. The contexts are those identified by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (1989). Only contexts associated with buildings recorded during the survey are discussed ; particularly those judged eligible (DOE: E) or potentially eligible (DOE: P) for National Register listing. Summaries of historic contexts are followed by photographs of eligible and potentially eligible properties in Merrick County. Photograph captions include site numbers, approximate dates of construction, locations, and statements of significance. Also included are photographs of buildings already listed in the National Register.

Historic Context: Religion

Religion refers to cultural manifestations relative to an acknowledged deity and includes entities such as organizations and sacred places. In terms of historic resources, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

The Merrick County survey recorded nineteen (19) religious properties. Compared with other NEHBS projects in counties of similar population and settlement history, this is a fairly significant total. However, only two (2) properties were judged eligible for listing in the National Register and are included in the following preliminary inventory.

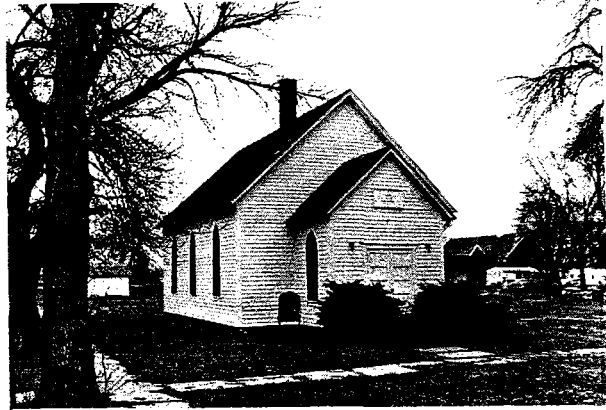
NEHBS NUMBER: MK02-090 Central City
DATE: C1895
NAME: Friends Quaker Church

Late nineteenth-century frame church constructed during the period of development and growth in Central City. Potentially significant for its role in Merrick County religious worship and as the only Quaker church included in the survey.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK06-022 Palmer
DATE: C1890
NAME: Church

Despite the presence of a non-contributing foundation, this modest frame building is a locally rare example of a simple hall-type church constructed during the beginning of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Merrick County.



Historic Context: Aesthetic Systems

Aesthetic Systems refers to performing arts such as music, dance and theater, and visual arts such as sculpture and painting, and literature. The 1991-92 Merrick County survey recorded three (3) objects associated with Aesthetic Systems. These were Civil War Memorials in the Central City, Chapman, and Silver Creek cemeteries. Because of their location in larger sites related to religious properties, they were catalogued into the Religion context and cross-referenced to Aesthetic Systems.

In addition to these objects, three (3) other Aesthetic System properties were previously recorded by the NESHPO and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Each of these properties are associated with the life and works of nationally-known author/photographer Wright Morris. Morris lived in Central City from 1910 until 1919. Along with his boyhood home, the Patterson Law Office in Central City and the Cahow Barber Shop in Chapman are listed on the National Register.

NEHBS NUMBER: MK02-001 Central City
DATE: 1893
NAME: Wright Morris Boyhood Home

The Wright Morris Boyhood Home symbolizes the noted author's Nebraska childhood as reflected in his writing and photographs. Built in 1893 the dwelling was the author's home from 1910 to 1919.



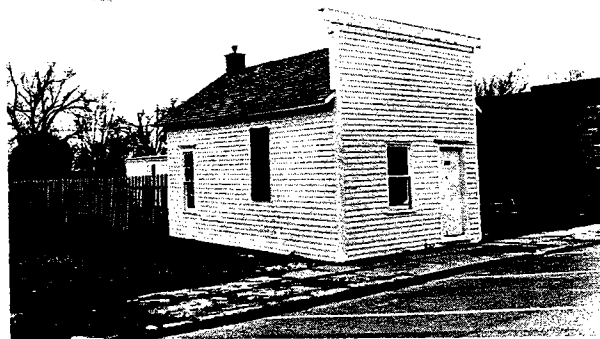
NEHBS NUMBER: MK02-002 Central City
DATE: 1872
NAME: Patterson Law Office

The one-story false-front professional building was constructed about 1872 and incorporates Greek Revival details in its design. It is one of the oldest frame professional buildings in Nebraska. John Patterson, a native of Ireland, established a law practice in Merrick County and became a well-known trial lawyer and public speaker.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK03-001 Chapman
DATE: 1889
NAME: Cahow Barber Shop

The Cahow Barber Shop is important for its association with Central City's noted author Wright Morris. It appears both in his writing and in his photographs. Constructed in 1915, the barber shop is a well-preserved local example of a false-front type commercial building.

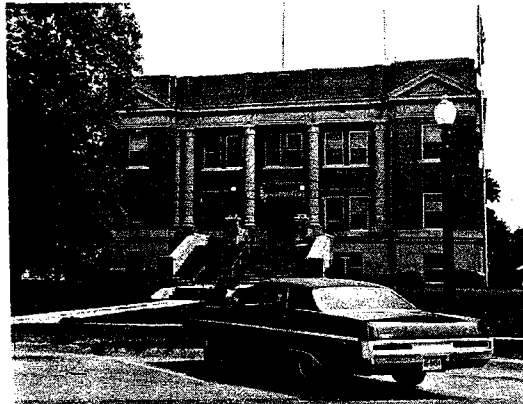


Historic Context: Government

Government refers to both established government and competition between interest groups for leadership at the local, state or national levels. Associated buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations. Typically, not many of these buildings are surveyed because a small community, for example has only one post office or town hall. The 1991-92 Merrick County survey recorded six (6) buildings related to government. Four (4) of these were judged eligible for National Register listing and are illustrated below. In addition, two government properties were previously recorded by the NESHPO. As a result of this previous research, the Merrick County Courthouse has been listed on the National Register with other Nebraska county courthouses.

NEHBS NUMBER: MK02-003 Central City
DATE: 1911
NAME: Merrick County Courthouse

One of 56 courthouse buildings listed in the National Register as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska courthouses.



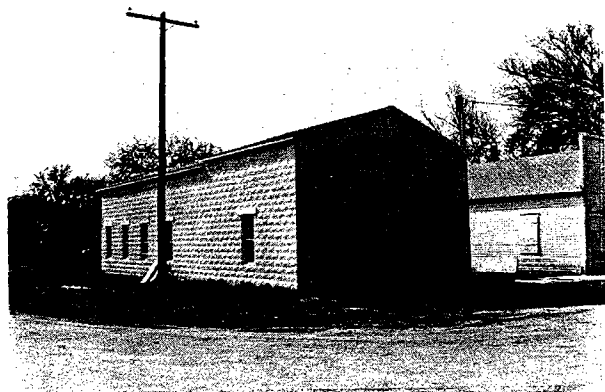
NEHBS NUMBER: MK00-134 Rural
DATE: C1880
NAME: Vieregg Township Hall

One-story frame township hall with gable-end entry and rear chimney. Potentially significant as a locally rare property type and as a noteworthy example of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century local government in rural Merrick County.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK01-002 Archer
DATE: C1904
NAME: Former Fire Hall

One-and one-half story Fire Hall constructed of cement blocks with cement door and window lintels. Despite the addition of a non-contributing frame gable roof, the fire hall is important for association with early twentieth-century local government in the rural community of Archer.



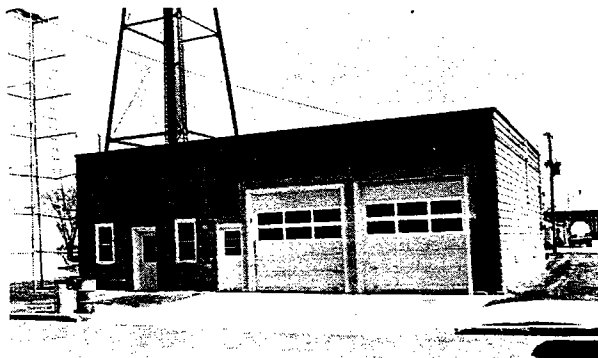
NEHBS NUMBER: MK02-176 Central City
DATE: 1927
NAME: U.S. Post Office

One-story brick post office designed by architect James Wetmore and constructed in 1927. This Federal Style building is significant for association with postal communications in Central City.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK04-029 Clarks
DATE: C1904
NAME: Clarks Town Hall/Fire Hall

One-story cement block building originally used as a combination town hall and fire department. This building is important for association with early twentieth-century local government and as a locally rare property type.



Historic Context: Education

Education refers to any act or process which imparts the acquisition of knowledge. Buildings associated with this theme include schools, libraries, and museums. In Merrick County, nine (9) Education buildings were surveyed, including elementary, high school and former rural schools. In addition, one (1) Education building was previously surveyed by the NESHPO--Nebraska Conference College (MK00-001). Of the ten (10) Education buildings surveyed to date, three (3) are included in the inventory as eligible for National Register listing.

Previous NEHBS recordation of Education buildings has found two main types: frame one-room hall-type schools and large brick "modern" schools. One-room hall-type school buildings appear not to have survived in Merrick County with only one surveyed example: MK00-118. Although few remain in Merrick County, one-room hall-type schools have been frequently surveyed in other areas of rural Nebraska. The common features of this type

frequently surveyed in other areas of rural Nebraska. The common features of this type include one-story rectangular-shaped plans with a gable-end entry.

The second type of school is the "modern" school -- a larger brick building generally found in towns. Built between 1905 and 1928, these schools are two stories in height with raised basements and are located on an entire city block. Examples in Merrick County include South Side Elementary and Middle School (MK02-039) and North Side Elementary School (MK02-094) in the following inventory. Information regarding the Education properties is outlined below.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	RESOURCE/Common Name	DOE
MK00-016	C1910	FORMER PLEASANT HILL SCHOOL	C
MK00-118	C1905	FORMER SCHOOL	C
MK00-128	C1915	FORMER SCHOOL DIST. #2	C
MK00-139	C1905	FORMER SCHOOL DIST #50	C
MK02-094	C1920	NORTH SIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	P
MK02-039	C1919, 1921, 1947	SO. SIDE ELEM. & MIDDLE SCHOOL	P
MK06-029	1929	SCHOOL GYM	C
*MK00-001	1885	NO. NEBR. CONFERENCE COLLEGE	C
MK07-042	1934	SLIVER CREEK TOWNSHIP LIBRARY	P
MK04-002	C1925	CLARKSVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY	C

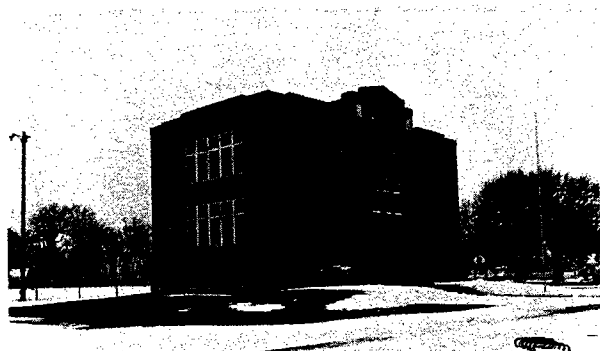
NEHBS NUMBER: MK02-039 Central City
DATE: C1919, 1921
NAME: South Side Elementary & Middle School

Two-story brick school important as a locally noteworthy example of the "Modern" type school constructed throughout larger Loess Hills communities between 1920 and 1929.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK02-094 Central City
DATE: C1920
NAME: North Side Elementary School

Potentially significant for its association with public education during the period of Spurious Economic Growth (1920-1929) in Merrick County. Good example of the "Modern" type school building.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK07-042 Silver Creek
DATE: 1934
NAME: Silver Creek Township Library

One-story brick library with raised basement potentially significant for association with public education facilities built during the Great Depression period (1929-1941) in Nebraska.



Historic Context: Diversion

Diversion generally refers to any activity which relaxes and amuses; such as recreation, entertainment, sport and travel. A broad range of buildings fall under this context including cultural centers, movie theaters, taverns and fairgrounds.

The 1991-92 Merrick County survey recorded one (1) Diversion property -- Central City Park bandshell (MK02-093). In addition, one other diversion property was previously surveyed by the NESHPO. As a result of this previous research, the Martha Ellen Auditorium was listed on the National Register.

Limited numbers of properties associated with Diversion are found during historic buildings surveys. This may be caused by a lack of population as well as historic changes in recreational activity. Popular forms of entertainment changed rapidly and buildings were often adapted to other uses. In addition, entertainment activities often occurred on the second floor of "Main Street" commercial buildings thereby eliminating the need for a separate building for recreation purposes only.

NEHBS NUMBER: MK02-008 Central City
DATE: 1916-17
NAME: Martha Ellen Auditorium (State Theater)

Despite severe alterations to the exterior of the building, the Martha Ellen Auditorium was listed on the National Register as part of a statewide study on Nebraska Opera Houses. Constructed in 1916 by Col. William Shelton, the auditorium was the scene of musical concerts, operas, vaudeville performances, and classic theater presentations.



Historic Context: Agriculture

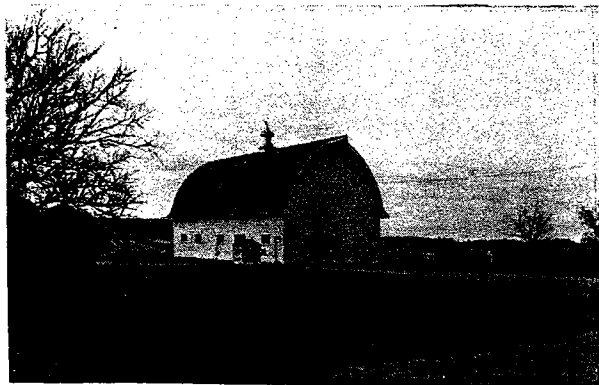
The theme of agriculture is obviously of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agricultural state, Nebraska's economic well-being is largely dependent upon crop and livestock production. Merrick County's settlement was greatly influenced by the agricultural success of the early homesteaders. The importance of agriculture to the county is indicated by the ninety-four (94) properties surveyed that relate to this theme. The 94 properties, generally farmsteads, contained 595 contributing buildings and structures such as: stock barns, granaries, cribs, machine sheds and farmhouses. Two (2) of these were previously surveyed by the NESHPO (MK00-002, MK02-007). Although 94 agricultural properties were worthy of inclusion in the survey, only thirteen (13) were judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register.

The farmsteads included in the survey are important resources associated with the history and settlement of Nebraska. The majority of Merrick County's farms dated from 1880 to 1930. The continued existence of the surveyed farmsteads is uncertain: one-fifth were abandoned. Also, historic research revealed that a large number of farmsteads which appeared on early county atlases are gone--primarily because of crop land expansion and, more recently, the introduction of center-pivot irrigation.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production (H.C.: 08.04) as identified by the NESHPO as the predominant type of agriculture practised in Merrick County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989).

NEHBS NUMBER: MK00-013 **Rural**
DATE: 1922
NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Significance determined exclusively by the large frame livestock/hay barn. This well-preserved building is important to the study of early twentieth-century barns in Nebraska



NEHBS NUMBER: MK00-014 **Rural**
DATE: C1885, C1915
NAME: Farm

This farmstead contains thirteen contributing buildings dating to the late nineteenth-century period of agricultural land expansion, and the early twentieth-century period of prosperity and scientific development in Loess Hills farming.



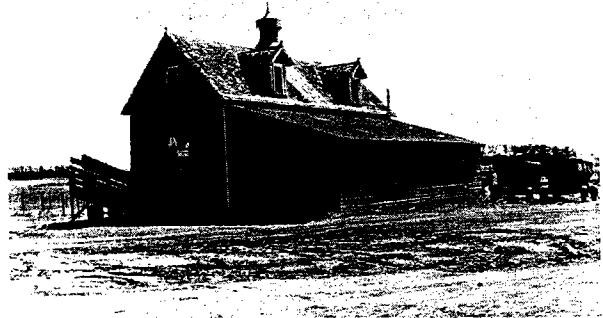
NEHBS NUMBER: MK00-024 Rural
DATE: C1895
NAME: Farm

Late nineteenth-century farm with five contributing outbuildings and a large two-story frame house. Potentially important to the study of farms established during the era of agricultural expansion and prosperity in Loess Hills farming.



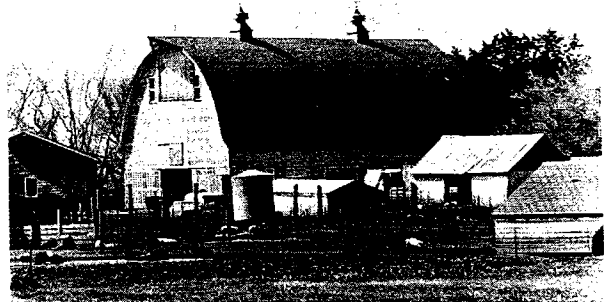
NEHBS NUMBER: MK00-030 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Despite abandonment, this turn-of-the-century property was considered potentially significant for its collection of farm buildings linked to the period of expansion and prosperity in Merrick County farming history.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK00-040 Rural
DATE: C1920
NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Large frame livestock/hay barn with pointed-gable roof and central drive-thru. Considered potentially eligible as a contributor to the study of Merrick County barn types.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK00-045 Rural
DATE: C1885
NAME: Farm

Late nineteenth-century farm with nine contributing buildings judged important to the study of Loess Hills farming in Merrick County. Most noteworthy among these buildings are the farmhouse and barn.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK00-058 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Abandoned Barn

Large abandoned barn with gambrel roof and side gable window. Considered potentially eligible as a contributor to the study of Merrick County barn types.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK00-062 Rural
DATE: C1878
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Despite abandonment, this circa 1878 farmstead was considered potentially significant for its collection of buildings linked to the beginning of agricultural development in Merrick County farm history.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK00-073 **Rural**
DATE: 1919
NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Significance determined exclusively by the large frame livestock/hay barn. This well-preserved building is important to the study of early twentieth-century barns in Nebraska--a rapidly disappearing resource.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK00-080 **Rural**
DATE: C1895
NAME: Farm

Late nineteenth-century farm with seven contributing buildings judged important to the study of cash grain and livestock production in Merrick County. Most noteworthy among these buildings is the large frame barn with clipped-gable roof.



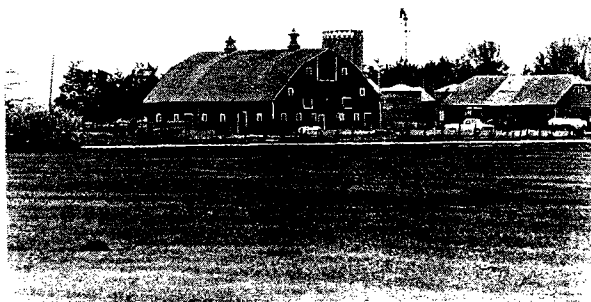
NEHBS NUMBER: MK00-088 **Rural**
DATE: C1875
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Late nineteenth-century farm with vernacular frame house included for possible association with ethnic cultures and as an example of farm types founded during the era of agricultural land expansion in Loess Hill farming.



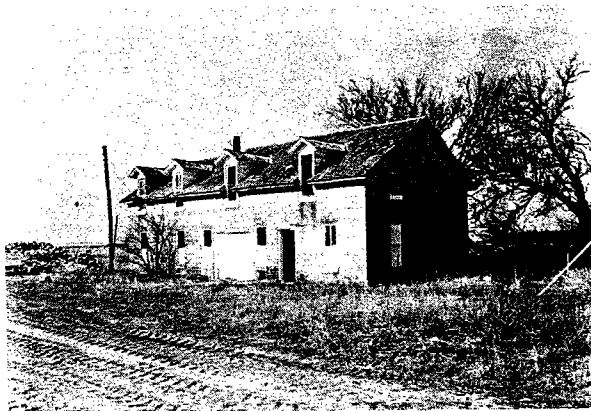
NEHBS NUMBER: MK00-116 Rural
DATE: C1925
NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Large frame livestock/hay barn with gambrel roof and concrete block silo. Considered potentially eligible as a contributor to the study of Merrick County barn types.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK00-150 Rural
DATE: C1890, C1905
NAME: Farm

Late nineteenth-century farm with six contributing buildings judged important to the study of Loess Hills farming in Merrick County. Most noteworthy among these buildings are the cement block house and four cement block outbuildings.



Historic Context: Commerce

The context of Commerce refers to the buying and selling of commodities, such as wholesale, retail, trade and barter, business organization, and mercantile business. A broad range of buildings are associated with this theme including general stores, hotels, shops, and department stores.

The Merrick County survey found thirty-three (33) Commerce properties: eight (8) were judged eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. These buildings include grain companies, hotels, and downtown stores. Information regarding the surveyed properties is outlined in table on the following page.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	RESOURCE/Common Name	DOE
=====			
MK01-001	C1890	FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING	P
MK02-048	C1920	FORMER HOTEL	C
MK02-148	C1950	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	C
MK02-172	C1900	COOPER COMMERCIAL BUILDING	C
MK02-175	C1900	MERRICK HOTEL (LINCOLN HOTEL)	C
MK02-177	C1925	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	C
MK02-178	1936	KOMBRINK BUILDING	C
MK02-216	C1927	VENUS WHOLESALE PAINT & OIL CO	C
MK03-013	C1880	CHICAGO LUMBER CO. WOOD SHOP	C
MK03-015	C1918	SMITH BUILDING	C
MK03-018	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	C
MK03-021	C1915	FRIMANN BUILDING	C
MK04-032	C1920	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	C
MK04-034	C1885	FORMER BLACKSMITH SHOP	P
MK04-035	C1930	FORMER MOTEL COURT	C
MK06-046	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	P
MK06-047	C1904	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	P
MK06-058	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	C
MK06-059	1910	LINDER & PECK COMMERCIAL BLDG.	C
MK06-060	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	C
MK07-010	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING/I.O.O.F.	P
MK06-007	C1890	AGRI. COMMERCIAL BUILDING	C
MK06-048	C1918	FARM IMPLEMENT DEALERSHIP	C
MK02-171	C1925	PONTIAC DEALERSHIP/COMM. GAR.	P
MK07-003	C1920	ROADSIDE MOTEL COURT	P
MK03-014	C1880	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	C
MK03-022	C1925	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	C
MK06-006	C1920	FORMER FILLING STATION	C
MK07-001		DUTCH MILL GAS STATION (NE)	C
MK02-152	C1895, C1885	STORAGE BUILDING	C
MK04-030	C1890	GRAIN ELEVATOR	P
MK06-042	C1890	GRAIN ELEVATOR	C
MK05-001	C1885	HAVENS GRAIN ELEVATOR	C

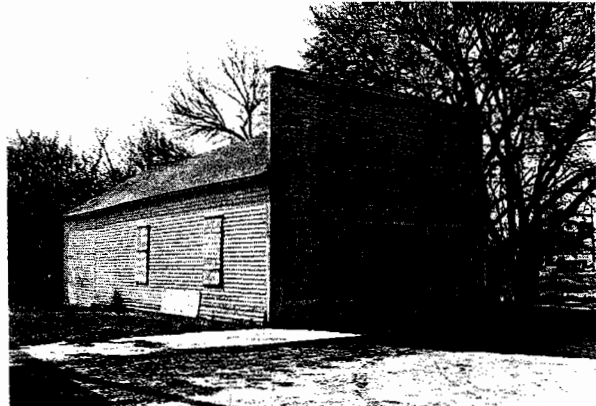
A large number of Main Street commercial buildings were surveyed in Merrick County. Previous NEHBS recordation of commercial buildings has found two main types: frame false-front buildings and brick buildings or business blocks. Unfortunately, false-front type buildings in Merrick County have failed to survive with only three examples surveyed: MK03-001, MK03-013, and MK01-001. Although few remain in Merrick County, false-front type buildings have been frequently surveyed in many of Nebraska's smaller towns. The common features of this type include one-story rectangular-shaped buildings with gable roofs hidden behind a large facade. The false-front therefore hid the relatively small scale of the building. The Merrick County false-front stores were generally built between 1875 and 1900.

The second type--the masonry commercial building or block--were found in the larger towns of the county. Typically built between 1900 and 1930, these buildings are one or two-story structures constructed of brick, cement block or clay tile. Commercial block buildings often included mixed-use functions; first floor stores with second floor lodge halls, opera houses, offices or hotels. These building types comprise the majority of

the commercial buildings surveyed in Merrick County. Examples of this type in the following inventory include the Pontiac Automobile dealership building in Central City (MK02-171), and the commercial building/I.O.O.F hall in Silver Creek (MK07-010).

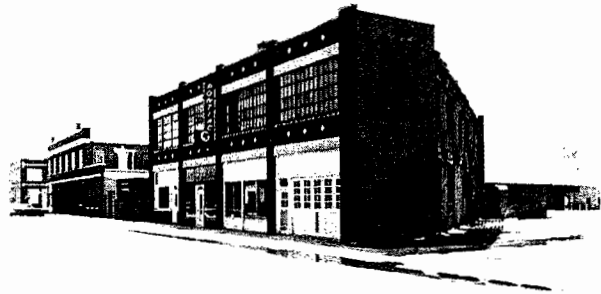
NEHBS NUMBER: MK01-001 Archer
DATE: C1890
NAME: Commercial Building

One-story frame building important as a locally rare survivor of the false front type. Significant for its role in the late nineteenth-century commercial development of Archer.



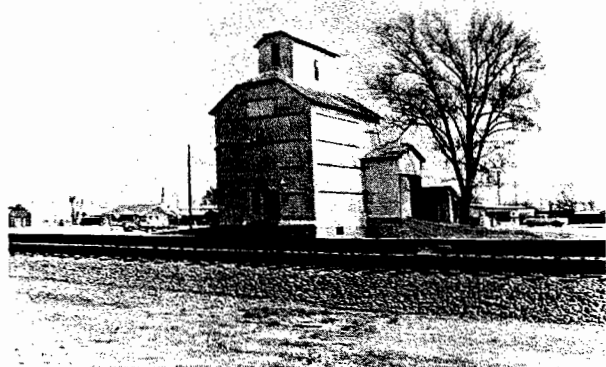
NEHBS NUMBER: MK02-171 Central City
DATE: C1925
NAME: Pontiac Dealership/Commercial Garage

Large brick building built as an automobile dealership/service garage. Significant in the study of commercial activities related to early twentieth-century transportation in Merrick County and as an unaltered example of a rare building type.



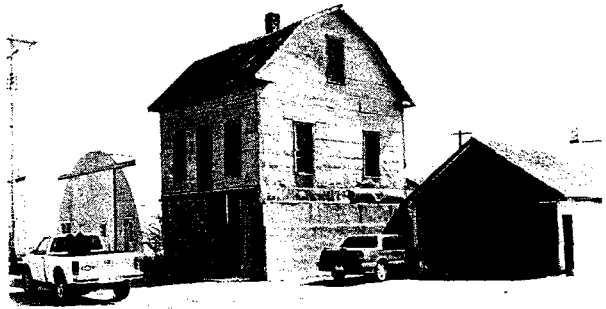
NEHBS NUMBER: MK04-030 Clarks
DATE: C1890
NAME: Grain Elevator

Circa 1890 grain elevator located adjacent to the Union Pacific railroad. Important for its association with Cooperative buildings constructed during the late nineteenth-century.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK04-034 Clarks
DATE: C1885
NAME: Commercial Building

Purportedly built in the late nineteenth-century for use as a blacksmith shop, this unique building exhibits qualities potentially significant to the study of commerce and manufacturing in Merrick County.



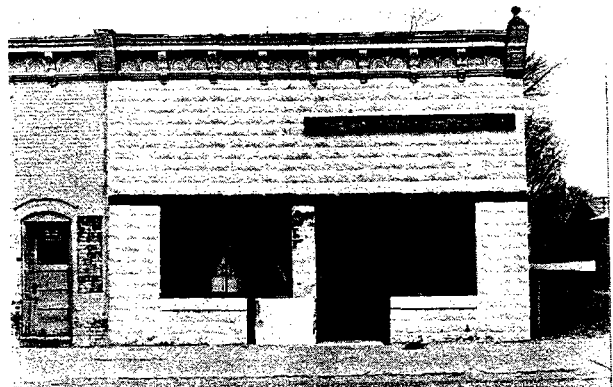
NEHBS NUMBER: MK06-046 Palmer
DATE: C1890
NAME: Commercial Building

One-story brick service garage important to the study of transportation related commercial buildings constructed in Merrick County during the late nineteenth-century.



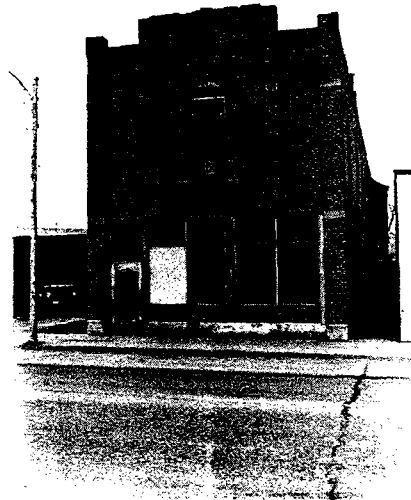
NEHBS NUMBER: MK06-047 Palmer
DATE: C1904
NAME: Commercial Building

One-story cement block building considered significant as a well-preserved example of small commercial buildings built in Loess Hills communities during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) often following fires that destroyed initial frame buildings.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK07-010 Silver Creek
DATE: C1905
NAME: Commercial Building/I.O.O.F. Hall

Excellent example of turn-of-the-century commercial architecture. Contributes to the historic character of Silver Creek's central business district and in the study of mixed-use commercial building types in the Loess Hills.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK07-003 Silver Creek
DATE: C1920
NAME: Roadside Motel Court

Abandoned frame motel cabins important to the study of roadside property types constructed along the Lincoln Highway/Route #30. These cabins represent a rapidly disappearing property type in Nebraska.



Historic Context: Transportation

Transportation involves the carrying, moving or conveying material and people from one place to another. This theme includes travel by air, land, water, railroads, and highways. Historic resources associated with this theme include wagon trail ruts, railroad depots, gas stations, motels, and road signs.

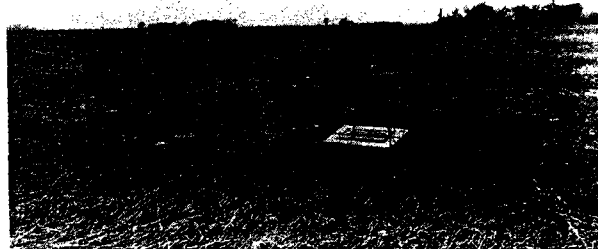
The 1991-92 Merrick County survey added two (2) properties to the database of previously surveyed transportation buildings and structures. Ten (10) buildings and structures were previously recorded by the NESHPO including eight bridges surveyed in a statewide review of historic bridges. Of the twelve (12) total buildings related to transportation, only one (1) has been included in the following inventory as potentially eligible for National Register listing.

The majority of the transportation properties were associated with railroads or

highways. These buildings may also be cross-referenced with the theme of commerce; examples include gas stations, garages, and hotels.

NEHBS NUMBER: MK00-056 **Rural**
DATE: C1850, C1860
NAME: Military Road Trail & Memorial Marker

Ruts of Military Road Trail used in the 1850's by the United States calvary to protect westward migration through the Platte River corridor. The trail was abandoned in 1860 and a memorial marking its location was dedicated on the site in 1976.



Historic Context: **Services**

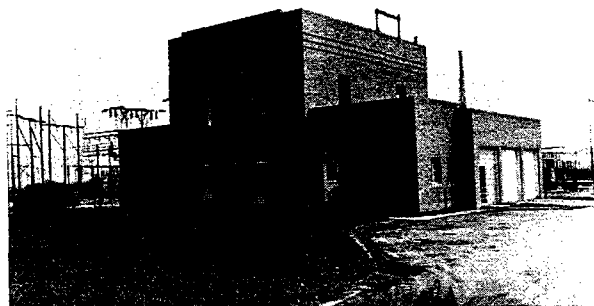
The historic context of Services refers to community support services provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities. This includes utilities such as gas, electricity, and water; waste disposal, fire fighting and disaster relief. Private professional services are also included in this context such as architecture, banking, medical and insurance industries.

The Merrick County survey found nine (9) Service properties. Six (6) of these were judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register. The buildings include banks, old water towers and professional offices. Information regarding the surveyed properties is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	RESOURCE/COMMON NAME	DOE
MK04-033	C1925	WATER TOWER	C
MK06-017	C1920	UTILITY BUILDING	C
MK06-032	C1925	WATER TOWER	C
MK06-045	C1920	CITY UTILITY BUILDING	P
MK06-002	1916	COOLIDGE HOSPITAL & SANITARIUM	P
MK03-019	C1890	FORMER BANK	P
MK03-020	1902	FORMER BANK	P
MK03-017	C1925	FORMER BANK	P

NEHBS NUMBER: MK00-131 **Rural**
DATE: C1940
NAME: Electric Substation Plant

Brick electric power plant designed in the Art Moderne style. Important to the study of public utility buildings in Merrick County and as a good example of a rare property type.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK03-017 **Chapman**
DATE: C1925
NAME: Former Bank

Despite minor alterations, this one-story brick bank is significant for association with the agriculture and economic distress of the Great Depression period.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK03-019 **Chapman**
DATE: C1890
NAME: Former Bank

One-story brick building significant as a largely unaltered example of the small-scale bank structures built in Loess Hills communities during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) and often after destruction of initial frame buildings.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK03-020 **Chapman**
DATE: 1902
NAME: Former Bank

Despite alterations to the entry and transom windows, this one-story brick building is potentially significant for its association with the era of Main Street Banking (1889-1920) in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK06-002 Palmer
DATE: 1916
NAME: Coolidge Hospital & Sanitarium

Exceptional two-story hospital with second floor solarium. Significant to the study of health care during the early and middle twentieth-century. After serving as a hospital from 1916 to 1957, the building was used as a sanitarium until closing in 1974.



NEHBS NUMBER: MK06-045 Palmer
DATE: C1920
NAME: City Utility Building

One-story brick building with garage door on the south facade. Potentially significant for association with early twentieth-century public utilities in Palmer.



Historic Context: Settlement

Settlement is a broad theme that refers to land division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership including settlement patterns created by political, religious, or commercial organizations. Historic buildings related to this theme can include planned communities, ethnic or religious enclaves, subdivisions, residential areas in towns and cities, apartments, farmhouses, parsonages, and most commonly, the individual dwelling. Houses represent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance-level surveys. The Merrick County survey was no exception: 455 houses were recorded, or 42% of all buildings surveyed.

Although houses are such a common aspect of our surroundings, describing and comparing them can be complicated; variations result from period of construction, building material, and possible ethnic heritage of builders. The following categories provided the basis for evaluating houses for the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey.

1. High Style/Popular Architectural Styles. Houses significant under this category include good examples of popular architectural styles, for example, Queen Anne and Bungalow styles. To be included in the reconnaissance-level survey under this category, houses exhibited characteristic elements of the style, and retained historic integrity. For general descriptions of the styles, please refer to p. 58-59.

2. Folk/Vernacular. This category refers to houses that are significant for construction of local or regional materials such as stone, log, baled hay, and sod. Vernacular also refers to houses that are difficult to label as a specific architectural style, but retain integrity and therefore contribute to the study of Nebraska houses.

3. Potential Ethnic Associations. Houses that may be significant for association with various ethnic and immigrant groups that established homes, urban, and rural communities in Nebraska in the nineteenth and twentieth-centuries.

4. Contributes to district. Individual houses whether in a rural or urban setting may be important as part of a larger group of houses or for association with an ethnic community, as a planned or designed community, or as a distinctive area or subdivision in a city or town.

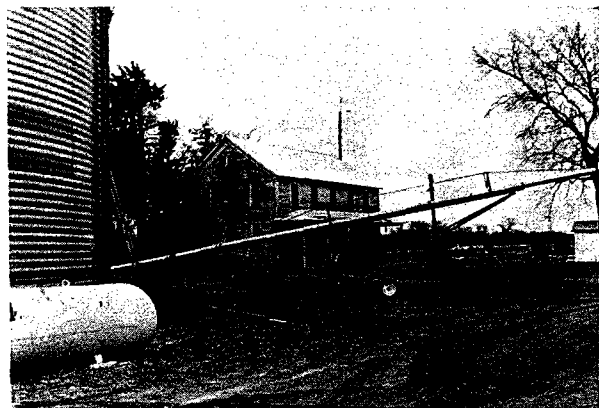
The following inventory illustrates those houses determined eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register at the reconnaissance-level for one or more of the categories discussed above. The eligible houses also exhibit an exceptional level of historic integrity. The inventory provides site numbers (NEHBS), location, and approximate dates of construction.

FOLK/VERNACULAR HOUSES: C1875-C1905



MK00-084
Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural
C1895



MK00-102
Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural
C1880



MK00-105
Farmhouse: Verncaular

Rural
C1885



MK00-124
Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural
C1875



MK02-043
House: Vernacular

Central City
C1905



MK02-071
House: Vernacular

Central City
C1885



MK02-087
House: Vernacular

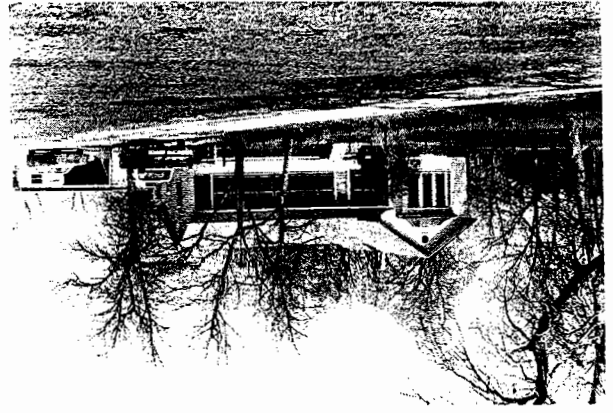
Central City
C1885



MK02-146
House: Vernacular

Central City
C1885

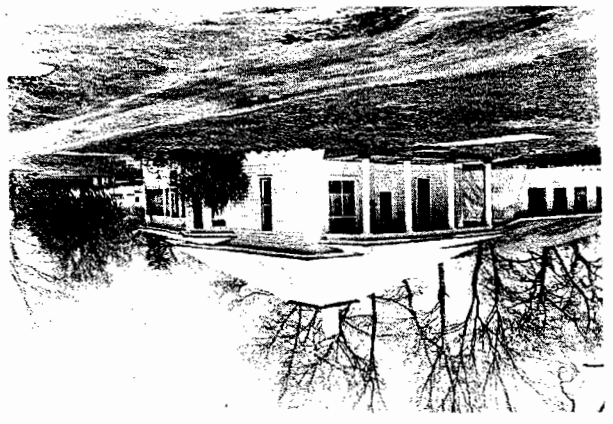
MK04-005 House: Vernacular
Clarks C1885



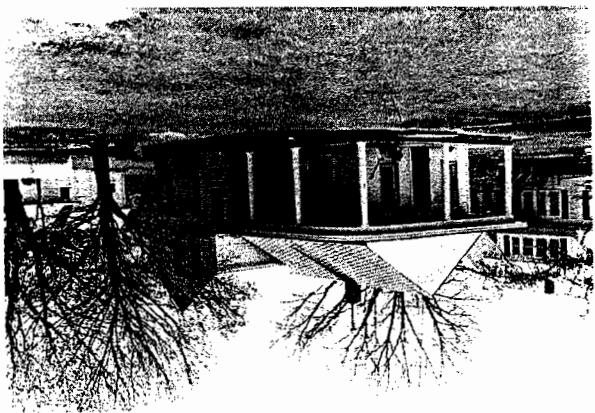
MK04-003 House: Vernacular
Clarks C1885



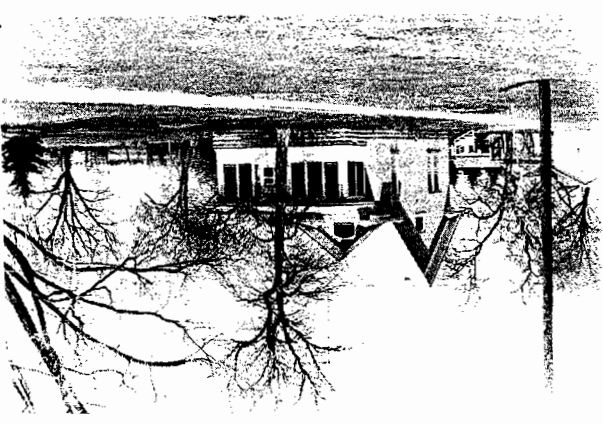
MK02-200 House: Vernacular
Central City C1895



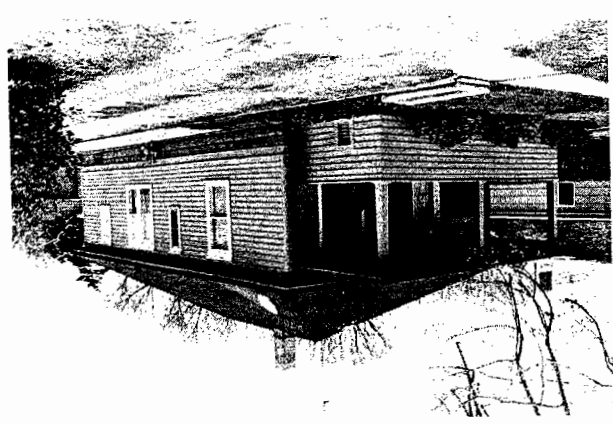
MK04-013 House: Vernacular
Clarks C1880



MK04-004 House: Vernacular
Clarks C1895



MK02-230 House: Vernacular
Central City C1905





MK06-016
House: Vernacular

Palmer
c1890



MK07-011
House: Vernacular

Silver Creek
c1905



MK07-019
House: Vernacular

Silver Creek
c1885



MK07-025
House: Vernacular

Silver Creek
c1890



MK07-033
House: Vernacular

Silver Creek
c1890

HIGH STYLE: Victorian Romanticism - High Victorian Italianate C1875-C1895



MK02-070

Isaac Traver House: Italianate

Central City

C1893

HIGH STYLE: Victorian Romanticism - Queen Anne Style C1890-C1910



MK02-069

House: Queen Anne

Central City

C1895



MK02-068

House: Queen Anne

Central City

C1895



MK02-050

House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

Central City

C1905



MK02-044

House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

Central City

C1910



MK02-072 Central City
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype C1910



MK06-054 Palmer
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype C1905



MK03-002 Chaparral
Lantz House: Queen Anne-Simplified Version 1903



MK06-049 Palmer
House: Queen Anne-Simplified Version C1895

POPULAR HOUSES: C1905-C1915



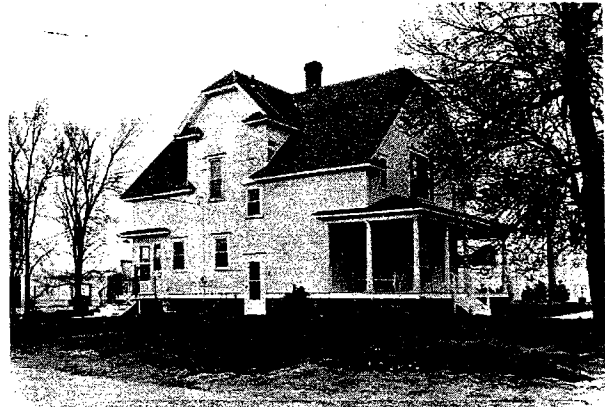
MK02-063 Central City
House: Popular C1910



MK02-143 Central City
House: Popular C1905



MK02-195
House: Popular
Central City
C1910



MK06-019
House: Popular
Palmer
C1905

POPULAR HOUSES: American Four-Square C1900-C1925



MK02-165
House: American Four-Square
Central City
C1905



MK02-190
House: American Four-Square
Central City
C1910



MK04-014
House: American Four-Square
Clarks
C1905



MK04-017
House: American Four-Square
Clarks
C1905



MK07-024
House: American Four-Square

Silver Creek
C1910



MK04-026
House: American Four-Square

Clarks
C1910



MK04-027
House: American Four-Square

Clarks
C1895

POPULAR HOUSES: Post-Victorian Romanticism - Craftsman Style C1905-C1920



MK02-024
William Edger House House: Craftsman Style C1911

Central City



MK02-045
House: Craftsman Style

Central City
C1920



MK02-073
House: Craftsman Style

Central City
c1910



MK02-111
House: Craftsman Style

Central City
c1920



MK02-114
House: Craftsman Style

Central City
c1915



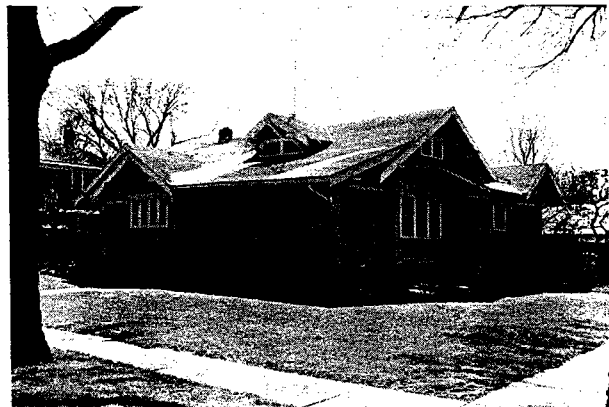
MK02-125
House: Craftsman Style

Central City
c1920



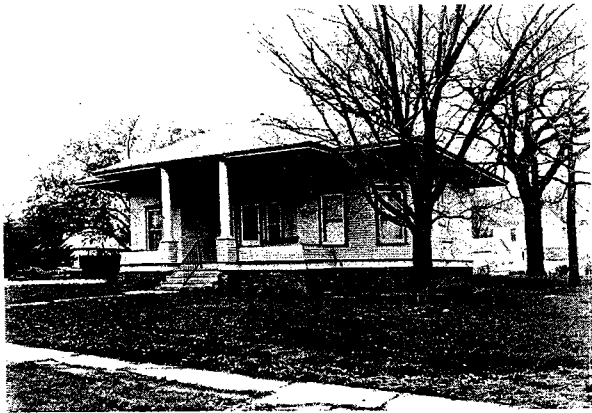
MK02-150
House: Craftsman Style

Central City
c1905



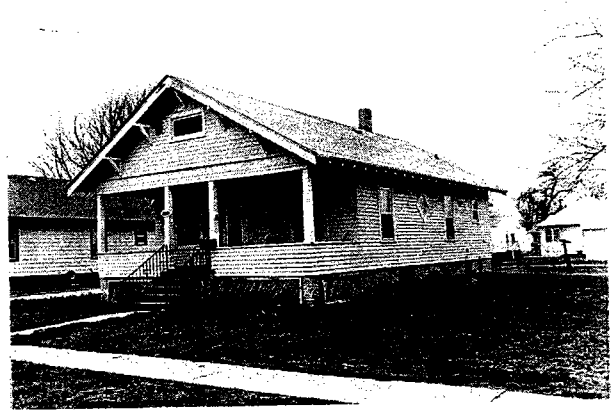
MK02-189
House: Craftsman Style

Central City
c1920



MK06-010
House: Craftsman Style

Palmer
C1920



MK07-012
House: Craftsman Style

Silver Creek
C1915



MK07-027
House: Craftsman Style

Silver Creek
C1905



MK07-028
House: Craftsman Style

Silver Creek
C1905



MK07-035
House: Craftsman Style

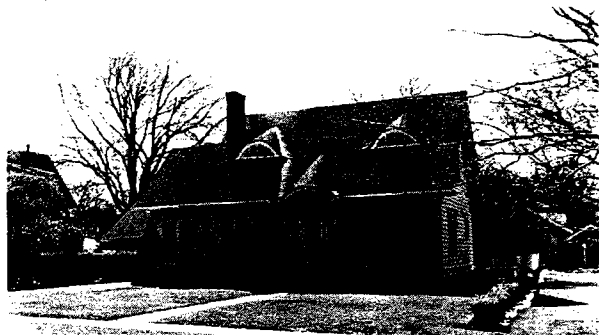
Silver Creek
C1905

POPULAR HOUSES: Post-Victorian Romanticism - Period House Styles C1920-C1940



MK02-117
House: Period House Styles

Central City
C1925



MK02-191
House: Period House Styles

Central City
C1938



MK02-192
House: Period House Styles

Central City
C1923



MK02-198
House: Period House Styles

Central City
C1938



MK02-210
T.B. King House: Period Revival

Central City
1923

EXOTIC HOUSES: Modern Vernacular Houses C1935-C1955



HK02-218

House: Quonset House Type

Central City

C1937

Merrick County House Type Summary

During fieldwork for historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that many houses are not great examples of specific architectural styles. Since the goal of NEHBS is to document all houses with historic integrity, the NESHPO has developed a recording system, the method and rationale are described as follows.

Whether high style, folk/vernacular, or popular, houses can be analyzed for their shapes and frequency of occurrence in a given area. In the case of vernacular houses documenting the form can be especially important since there may not be other convenient ways to describe them. Many historians have developed methods to describe ordinary houses; while the methods vary considerably, most resort to descriptions of the overall shape (form or mass) of the house. The descriptions usually focus on the size, shape, and roof types.

The Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses stylistic terms where possible, and also a system to describe and categorize houses based on five elements. The method visually records form (e.g., rectangular, square); width; number of stories; roof type (e.g., gable, hip); and orientation to the street. These elements are computerized to determine dominant types in survey areas. A brief description of the most numerous combinations and their characteristics identified in Merrick County begins on the following page.



MK02-191

Central City



MK02-035

Central City



MK02-124

Central City



MK02-123

Central City

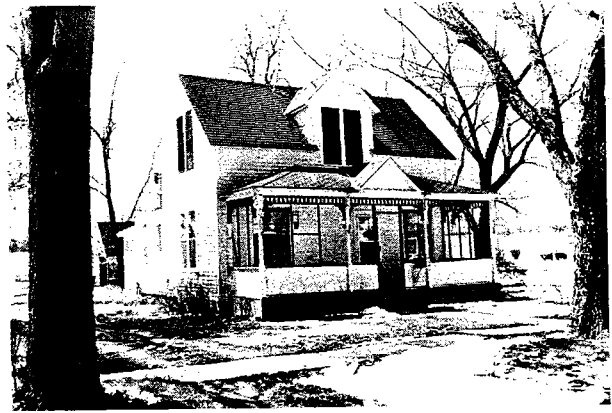
Family #1

This family is characterized by a rectangular shape, gable roof house with the narrow end facing the street. These types, with variations, accounted for nearly one-third (30.1%) of all Merrick County house types.



MK02-189

Central City



MK02-146

Central City



MK02-045

Central City



MK02-115

Central City

Family #2

This family, composed of fifteen various types, represents 21% of all Merrick County house types. This type is virtually identical to Family #1 with the exception of the orientation toward the street. In this case, the long dimension of the house is parallel to the street.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By nature, reconnaissance level surveys often generate more questions than answers and can be viewed only as the beginning of further research. Throughout the Merrick County survey, observations were made about buildings or themes that warranted further study. Recommendations include National Register nominations as identified in the Inventory (see p. 22-55), suggested historic context development, and theme studies.

Potential Historic Contexts



Fig. 12: MK00-073: Frame barn, rural Merrick County.

Based on the number of resources identified and basic research undertaken for the Merrick County survey, further research regarding the county's agricultural development should be conducted. The Agriculture historic context report for Merrick County is Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production farming. To date, this report has not been developed. Therefore, it is our recommendation that the Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production Historic Context Report be written. In surveys of other Nebraska counties, the agriculture context reports were used as a basis for determining the eligibility of rural properties for reconnaissance level survey. Without the benefit of this report, the survey team relied upon the potential significance of farm related buildings with regard to the settlement time frame of the county.

Two Settlement related contexts also appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in Merrick County: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement (H.C.: 16.05.) and Land Ownership: The Homestead Act of 1862 (H.C.: 16.01.). Properties of historic significance with respect to these topics are found in the Agriculture Inventory (p. 29-33) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 40-55).

Ethnic Groups

The development of historic contexts for Merrick County ethnic groups is also recommended. Only one numerically significant immigrant group settled in the county. The 1880 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign born persons in Merrick County were German, a situation typical of the majority of Nebraska counties. Many of the German settlers, who comprised just over seven percent of the population in 1880, selected land in the western part of the county near Worms and Palmer. The Irish accounted for just over two percent in 1880 and just under that figure in 1890. In 1890 Swedish settlers also comprised just under two percent. Neither the Swedish nor the Irish appear to have settled in isolated groups, away from others. From 1890 on, the percentage of foreign born in Merrick county steadily declined.

Therefore, it is our recommendation that the development of a German-American settlement context report is required for the evaluation of properties surveyed in areas settled by German immigrants.

Central City Craftsman Style Houses

A considerable number of Craftsman style houses were recorded in Central City. These houses merit further evaluation to determine their significance with respect to the Settlement and Aesthetic Systems contexts. Many of these houses are illustrated in the Settlement inventory (p. 40-55). Craftsman style houses were popularized by mail-order catalogs and were the chosen style of many houses built in Nebraska between 1915 and 1930. The Craftsman style houses in Central City may be linked by a single contiguous area and therefore qualify as a Historic District. If this is not the case, a multiple property study of Craftsman houses may be necessary to nominate these resources.



MK02-124

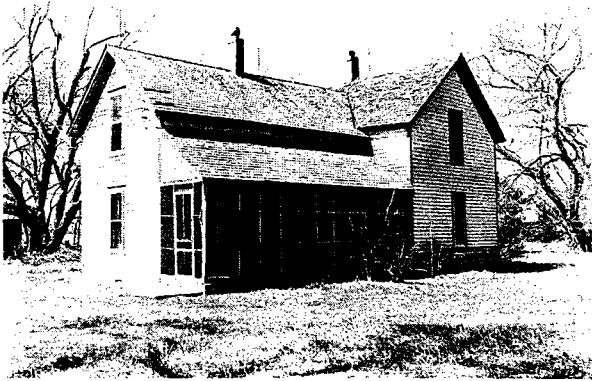
Central City



MK02-123

Central City

Conclusion



It is our belief that people, and the places they live, are the raw materials of history. The built environment, and its development through time, are proper subjects for research for it is through the study of the past that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The need for preserving historic properties was expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress on the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.

"In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1992, America has passed the halfway point in the forty-year period of expansion delineated in this speech. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This does not say that all older buildings are worthy of preservation. The neglect or destruction of non-contributing buildings has no adverse affect on the historic character of the built environment. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials to the concept of historic preservation is a topic not open to subjectivity. It is imperative that documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions made regarding the cultural value of historic properties. It was toward this goal that the historic buildings of the Loess Hills, Central Plains and Southeast regions were preliminarily recorded. It is our hope that the historic properties within this region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

GLOSSARY

APPENDIX 1: Glossary of Architectural Styles

This glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Style names are followed by dates suggesting general periods of construction, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic features. These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication "Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

Italianate 1870-1890

A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped two-story buildings have low-pitched hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

Queen Anne 1880-1900

A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses have asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

County Capitol 1880-1910

This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

Romanesque Revival 1880-1920

These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature. Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

Late Gothic Revival 1880-1930

A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

Eclectic 1890-1910

An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

Shingle 1890-1920

Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

GLOSSARY

Neo-Classical Revival 1900-1920

Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns. Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

Renaissance Revival 1900-1920

The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches. Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

Georgian or Colonial Revival 1900-1930

A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices. The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash. The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

Spanish Colonial Revival 1900-1920

These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

Prairie 1900-1930

This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site. Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide over-hanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

Period 1920-1930

Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

Modernistic 1930-1940

Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons. Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 2: Rural and Town Inventories of All Surveyed Properties

MK00: RURAL MERRICK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.		
*MK00-001	1885	NO. NEBR. CONFERENCE COLLEGE	06.01.04, 06.01	2	0	2	0	06.5.2, 06.3.4	C
*MK00-002		HOUSE	08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*MK00-003		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	C
*MK00-004		ARCHER CB & Q DEPOT (NE)	13.04.06	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*MK00-005	1919	CENTRAL CITY STATE AID BRIDGE	13.03.03	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:8.2	E
*MK00-006	C1890	HOUSE (CONVERTED SCHOOL)	16.05, 06.01.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1, 06.3.1	I
*MK00-007	1915	PRAIRIE CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*MK00-008	C1912	PRAIRIE CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*MK00-009	C1912	WARM SLOUGH BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*MK00-010	C1912	WOOD RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*MK00-011	1940	CLARKS VIADUCT	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:3.1.2	C
*MK00-012	1929-30	CLARKS STATE AID BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:2.2	C
MK00-013	1922	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	E
MK00-014	C1885	FARM	08.04	9	0	4	0	08.1	P
MK00-015	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	7	0	3	0	08.1	C
MK00-016	C1910	FORMER PLEASANT HILL SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
MK00-017	C1890	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-018	C1880	BUREAU CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	4	0	02.3.1	C
MK00-019	C1895	FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1	C
MK00-020	C1915	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-021	C1900,	FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-022	C1895	FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-023	C1915	FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-024	C1895	FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	P
MK00-025	C1895	FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
MK00-026	C1900	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-027	C1870	CENTRAL CITY CEMETERY	02.00, 03.13.01	1	0	4	1	02.3.1	C
MK00-028	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-029	C1910	FARM	08.04	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
MK00-030	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	3	0	08.1, 08.1.02	P
MK00-031	C1915	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-032	C1885	BURKE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
MK00-033	C1910	FARM	08.04	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-034	C1910	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-035	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-036	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-037	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-038	C1895	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-039	C1920	FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1, 16.5.1:5.2	C
MK00-040	C1920	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
MK00-041	C1915	FARM	08.04	7	0	2	0	08.1, 16.5.1:5.2	C
MK00-042	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C

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MK00-043	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-044	C1885	FARM	08.04	9	0	0	0	08.1	C
MK00-045	C1885	FARM	08.04	7	0	2	0	08.1	P
MK00-046	C1920	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
MK00-047	C1915	FARM	08.04	5	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1:5.2	C
MK00-048	C1920	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
MK00-049	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-050	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	1	0	3	0	08.1	C
MK00-051	C1885	PRAIRIE CREEK CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
MK00-052	C1885	ARCHER EV. COMMUNITY CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
MK00-053	C1895	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-054	C1895	FARM	08.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
MK00-055	C1890	FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
MK00-056	C1850,	MILITARY ROAD TRAIL & MARKER	13.02.01	0	1	0	1	13.3.1.1	P
MK00-057	1937	ST. LAWRENCE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
MK00-058	C1900	ABANDONED BARN	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
MK00-059	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	3	0	08.1	C
MK00-060	C1895	FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-061	C1915	FARM	08.04	7	0	1	0	08.1, 16.5.1:5.2	C
MK00-062	C1878	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	4	0	08.1	P
MK00-063	C1910	FARM WITH NC HOUSE & ELEVATOR	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-064	C1905	FARM	08.04	7	0	3	0	08.1	C
MK00-065	C1915	FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-066	C1890	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
MK00-067	C1905	HOUSE AND BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
MK00-068	C1875	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-069	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-070	C1885	FARM	08.04	11	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-071	C1910	FARM	08.04	9	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-072	C1915	FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-073	1919	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	E
MK00-074	C1915	FARM	08.04	7	0	3	0	08.1	C
MK00-075	C1915	FARM	08.04	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
MK00-076	C1895	FARM	08.04	6	0	3	0	08.1	C
MK00-077	C1905	FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-078	C1875	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-079	C1885	FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-080	C1895	FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1.02, 08.1	P
MK00-081	C1905	FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-082	C1885	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-083	C1885	FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-084	C1895	FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK00-085	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-086	C1915	FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1, 16.5.1:5.2	C
MK00-087	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-088	C1875	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	8	0	2	0	08.1	P
MK00-089	C1905	FARM	08.04	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
MK00-090	C1915	FARM	08.04	8	0	1	0	08.1, 16.5.1:5.2	C
MK00-091	C1890	FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-092	C1915	FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C

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MK00-093	C1890	FARM	08.04	11	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-094	C1875	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-095	C1915	FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.4, 16.5.1:5.2	C
MK00-096	C1920	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
MK00-097	C1915	FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-098	C1880	CEMETERY	02.00, 18.05.01	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
MK00-099	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-100	C1905	FARM	08.04	0	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-101	C1910	FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-102	C1880	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK00-103	C1910	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.04	9	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-104	C1920	FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-105	C1885	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK00-106	C1915	FARM	08.04	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
MK00-107	C1910	FARM	08.04	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-108	C1900	FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-109	C1895	FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-110	C1911	LONE TREE MEMORIAL MARKER	13.02.02.03, 03	0	0	0	1	07.5.1.2.5	C
MK00-111	C1885	FARM	08.04	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
MK00-112	C1915	FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-113	C1890	FARM	08.04	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-114	C1925	FARM WITH TWO NC HOUSES	08.04	9	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-115	C1915	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-116	C1925	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
MK00-117	C1905	FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-118	C1905	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
MK00-119	C1905	FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-120	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-121	C1915	HOUSE	08.04	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-122	C1875	CHAPMAN CEMETERY	02.00, 03.13.01	1	1	2	1	02.3.1	C
MK00-123	C1905	FARM	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-124	C1875	ABANDONED FARM	16.05, 08.04	2	0	2	0	16.5.1	P
MK00-125	C1913	FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-126	C1890	FARM	16.05	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-127	C1890	FARM	08.04	5	0	3	0	08.1	C
MK00-128	C1915	FORMER SCHOOL DIST. #2	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
MK00-129	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-130	C1890	FARM	08.04	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-131	C1940	ELECTRIC SUBSTATION PLANT	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.6.3	P
MK00-132	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-133	C1890	FARM	08.04	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-134	C1880	TOWNSHIP HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.3	P
MK00-135	C1915	FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-136	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-137	C1885	FARM	08.04	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-138	C1915	FARM	08.04	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
MK00-139	C1905	FORMER SCHOOL DIST #50	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
MK00-140	C1910	FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-141	C1890	FARM HOUSE	16.05,08.04,18.	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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MK00-142	C1885	SILVER CREEK CEMETERY	02.00, 03.13.01	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
MK00-143	1910	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-144	C1905	HOUSE & ABAN HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-145	C1915	FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-146	C1910	FARM	08.04	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-147	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	16.05, 08.04	2	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-148	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-149	C1915	FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-150	C1890	FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	P
MK00-151	C1885	FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK00-152	C1885	FARM	08.04	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
MK00-153	C1900	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK00-154	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C

MK01: ARCHER, MERRICK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.		
MK01-001	C1890	FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
MK01-002	C1904	FORMER FIRE DEPARTMENT	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.2	P
MK01-003	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK01-004	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK01-005	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK01-006	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK01-007	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK01-008	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK01-009	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK01-010	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK01-011	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK01-012	C1885	FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C

MK02: CENTRAL CITY, MERRICK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.		
*MK02-001	1893, 1910-	WRIGHT MORRIS BOYHOOD HOME	03.08	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*MK02-002	1872	PATTERSON LAW OFFICE	03.08, 15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	E
*MK02-003	1911	MERRICK COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	1	0	0	0	04.1.7	E
*MK02-004	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-005	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*MK02-006		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
*MK02-007	1906, 1923	HORD, HEBER HOUSE	08.12, 08.04,	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E

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*MK02-008	1916-17	MARTHA ELLEN AUDITORIUM (ALT.)	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	E
*MK02-009	C1895	BRINKENHOFF, MELINDA HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-010	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-011	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*MK02-012	C1950	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-013	C1930	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*MK02-014	C1930	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*MK02-015	C1930	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-016	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-017	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-018	C1930	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*MK02-019	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*MK02-020	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-021	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-022	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-023	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*MK02-024	C1911	EDGER, WILLIAM HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	E
*MK02-025	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*MK02-026	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-027	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*MK02-028	C1890	KIMBRINK, R. H. HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-029	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-030	C1950	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-031	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*MK02-032	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*MK02-033	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-034	C1910	HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-035	C1910	HOUSE (P)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-036	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*MK02-037	1928	HARDS MEMORIAL LIBRARY (NE)	04.2.4	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	E
*MK02-038	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
MK02-039	C1919, 192	SO. SIDE ELEM. & MIDDLE SCHOOL	06.01.02, 06.	3	0	0	0	06.3.3, 06.3.2	P
MK02-040	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-041	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-042	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-043	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-044	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-045	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
MK02-046	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-047	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-048	C1920	FORMER HOTEL	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	C
MK02-049	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
MK02-050	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-051	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-052	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-053	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-054	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-055	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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MK02-056	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-057	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-058	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-059	C1913	UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	02.04.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
MK02-060	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-061	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-062	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-063	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-064	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-065	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-066	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
MK02-067	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-068	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-069	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
MK02-070	C1893	TRAYER, ISAAC HOUSE (MUSEUM)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-071	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-072	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-073	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
MK02-074	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-075	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-076	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-077	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-078	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-079	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-080	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-081	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-082	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-083	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-084	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-085	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-086	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-087	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-088	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-089	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-090	C1895	FRIENDS QUAKER CHURCH	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
MK02-091	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-092	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-093	C1920	BANDSHELL	07.06.03.04	0	0	1	0	07.5.2.1	C
MK02-094	C1920	NORTH SIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	06.01.02	1	0	0	0	06.3.2	P
MK02-095	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-096	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-097	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-098	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-099	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-100	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-101	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-102	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-103	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-104	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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MK02-105	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-106	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-107	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-108	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-109	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.0	C
MK02-110	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-111	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-112	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-113	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-114	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-115	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-116	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-117	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
MK02-118	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-119	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-120	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-121	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-122	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-123	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-124	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-125	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-126	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-127	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-128	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-129	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-130	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-131	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-132	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-133	C1890	FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
MK02-134	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-135	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-136	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-137	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-138	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-139	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-140	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-141	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-142	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-143	C1905	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-144	C1900	CHURCH	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
MK02-145	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-146	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-147	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-148	C1950	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
MK02-149	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-150	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-151	1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-152	C1895, C18	STORAGE BUILDING	12.02.04, 13.	1	0	0	0	15.6.2	C
MK02-153	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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MK02-154	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-155	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-156	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-157	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-158	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-159	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-160	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-161	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-162	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-163	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-164	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-165	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-166	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-167	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-168	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-169	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-170	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-171	C1925	PONTIAC DEALERSHIP/COMM. GAR.	12.02.04, 13.	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.9, 13.3.3.	P
MK02-172	C1900	COOPER COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
MK02-173	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-174	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-175	C1900	MERRICK HOTEL (LINCOLN HOTEL)	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	C
MK02-176	1927	U.S. POST OFFICE	04.06	1	0	0	0	04.2.3	P
MK02-177	C1925	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
MK02-178	1936	KOMBRINK BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
MK02-179	C1920	FORMER CITY HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.1	C
MK02-180	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-181	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-182	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-183	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-184	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-185	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-186	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-187	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-188	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-189	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-190	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-191	C1945	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-192	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-193	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-194	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-195	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-196	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-197	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-198	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-199	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-200	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-201	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-202	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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MK02-203	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-204	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-205	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-206	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-207	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-208	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-209	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-210	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-211	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-212	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-213	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-214	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-215	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-216	C1927	VENUS WHOLESALE PAINT & OIL CO	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
MK02-217	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-218	C1927	QUONSET HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-219	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-220	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-221	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-222	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-223	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-224	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-225	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-226	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-227	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-228	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-229	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-230	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK02-231	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK02-232	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

MK03: CHAPMAN, MERRICK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC OBJ.		
=====								
*MK03-001	1889	CAHOW BARBER SHOP	03.08, 15.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1 E
*MK03-002	1903	LANTZ HOUSE	16.05	5	0	0	0	16.5.1 E
MK03-003	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	7	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
MK03-004	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:2 C
MK03-005	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
MK03-006	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
MK03-007	C1875	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
MK03-008	C1875	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
MK03-009	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
MK03-010	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C

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MK03-011	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK03-012	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK03-013	C1880	CHICAGO LUMBER CO. WOOD SHOP	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	11.4.2.1	C
MK03-014	C1880	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
MK03-015	C1918	SMITH BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
MK03-016	1928	CHAPMAN TOWN HALL & FIRE DEPT.	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.3	C
MK03-017	C1925	FORMER BANK	15.05.04	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
MK03-018	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
MK03-019	C1890	FORMER BANK	15.05.02	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
MK03-020	1902	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
MK03-021	C1915	FRIMANN BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
MK03-022	C1925	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C

MK04: CLARKS, MERRICK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.		
MK04-001	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK04-002	C1925	CLARKSVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	C
MK04-003	C1885	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
MK04-004	C1895	FARM	16.05, 08.04	6	0	0	0	08.1	P
MK04-005	C1885	FARM	16.05, 08.04	4	0	0	0	08.1	P
MK04-006	C1905	FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
MK04-007	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK04-008	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK04-009	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK04-010	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK04-011	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
MK04-012	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK04-013	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK04-014	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK04-015	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK04-016	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK04-017	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK04-018	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK04-019	C1910	CARRIAGE BARN	16.05	1	0	0	0	13.3.2.8	C
MK04-020	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK04-021	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK04-022	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK04-023	1926	ST. PETER'S CHURCH	02.01.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
MK04-024	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK04-025	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK04-026	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK04-027	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK04-028	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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MK04-029	C1904	CLARKS TOWN HALL/FIRE DEPT.	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.2	P
MK04-030	C1890	GRAIN ELEVATOR	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	P
MK04-031	C1937	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK04-032	C1920	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
MK04-033	C1925	WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
MK04-034	C1885	FORMER BLACKSMITH SHOP	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	10.6.2	P
MK04-035	C1930	FORMER MOTEL COURT	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.3.2	C

MK05: HAVENS, MERRICK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.	TYPE	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
MK05-001	C1885	HAVENS GRAIN ELEVATOR	12.05.01, 08.04	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	C

MK06: PALMER, MERRICK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC OBJ.			
*MK06-001	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
MK06-002	1916	COOLIDGE HOSPITAL & SANITARIUM	15.03	1	0	0	0	15.4.1, 15.4.3	P
MK06-003	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-004	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-005	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-006	C1920	FORMER FILLING STATION	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	C
MK06-007	C1890	AGRI. COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04, 08.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
MK06-008	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-009	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-010	1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK06-011	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-012	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-013	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-014	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-015	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-016	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK06-017	C1920	UTILITY BUILDING	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.6	C
MK06-018	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-019	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK06-020	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-021	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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MK06-022	C1900	CHURCH	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
MK06-023	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-024	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-025	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-026	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-027	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-028	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-029	1929	SCHOOL GYM	06.01.04	1	0	0	0	07.3.3	C
MK06-030	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-031	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-032	C1925	WATER TOWER	15.01	1	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
MK06-033	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-034	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-035	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-036	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-037	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-038	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-039	C1900	HOUSE	16.5.1	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-040	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-041	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-042	C1890	GRAIN ELEVATOR	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	C
MK06-043	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-044	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-045	C1920	CITY UTILITY BUILDING	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.5	P
MK06-046	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
MK06-047	C1904	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
MK06-048	C1918	FARM IMPLEMENT DEALERSHIP	12.02.04, 08.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
MK06-049	C1895	HOUSE	16.5.1	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK06-050	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-051	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-052	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-053	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-054	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK06-055	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-056	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-057	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK06-058	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
MK06-059	1910	LINDER & PECK COMMERCIAL BLDG.	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
MK06-060	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
MK06-061	C1885	ROSE HILL CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C

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MK07: SILVER CREEK, MERRICK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEY PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.		
MK07-001		DUTCH MILL GAS STATION (NE)	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	C
MK07-002		SILVER CREEK UP DEPOT	13.04.05	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	P
MK07-003	C1920	ROADSIDE MOTEL COURT	12.02.04, 13.02	8	0	0	0	12.3.2	P
MK07-004	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-005	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-006	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-007	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-008	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-009	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-010	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING/I.O.O.F.	12.02.04, 05.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
MK07-011	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK07-012	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
MK07-013	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-014	C1890	FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
MK07-015	C1875	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-016	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-017	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-018	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-019	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK07-020	C1875	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-021	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-022	1919	1ST. M.E. CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
MK07-023	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-024	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
MK07-025	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK07-026	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-027	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK07-028	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK07-029	C1875	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-030	C1875	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-031	C1875	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-032	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-033	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK07-034	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-035	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
MK07-036	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-037	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-038	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-039	C1905	1ST. M.E. PARSONAGE	02.06.01, 16.05	2	0	0	0	02.4.3	C
MK07-040	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-041	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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MK07-042	1934	SLIVER CREEK TOWNSHIP LIBRARY	06.02.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	P
MK07-043	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
MK07-044	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
MK07-045	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

MK08: WORMS, MERRICK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC OBJ.			
MK08-001	1874	ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03.02	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C

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